

**A**llergic  
**R**hinitis and its  
**I**mpact on  
**A**sthma



**PROGETTO MONDIALE ARIA.  
AGGIORNAMENTO ITALIA 2022**



GARD  
Participant

Linee-Guida Italiane  
Firenze, 16 Dicembre 2021

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Firenze, 16 Dicembre 2021  
Panel ARIA-ITALIA



JACI, 2020

Review article

## Next-generation Allergic Rhinitis and Its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) guidelines for allergic rhinitis based on Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) and real-world evidence

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*Hotspots in Brestanica, Dijon, La Rochelle, Lavallois, Suresnes, Clermont-Ferrand, Reims, and Paris, France; Brussels, Louvain-la-Neuve, Wiesbaden-Markung, Nürnberg, and Cologne, Germany; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; Reckesh, Mt. Helsinki and Lantienlehti and Korpva, Ft. Eloranta and Järvelin, Spain; Banská, Slovakia; London, Southampton, and Edinburgh, UK and Melbourne, Australia; Quebec City, Quebec, Canada; Milan, Prato, Naples, Palermo, Pavia, Genoa, and Bari, Italy; C Porto, Coimbra, Lisbon, and Coimbra, Portugal; Bahia and Paraná, Brazil; St Louis, Mt. Sagami, Chiba, and Tokyo, J. Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Istanbul, Ankara, and Marmara, Turkey; Odense, Denmark; Crete, Greece; Buenos Aires and Würzburg, Germany; Warsaw, Poland; Belgrade, Ukraine; Moscow, Russia; Vilnius, Lithuania; Mexico City, Mexico; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Germantown, Tenn; Gulu, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Simon, South Korea; Pilsen, Czech Republic; Singapore; Caracas, Venezuela; and Montevideo, Uruguay*

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Allergy WILEY

### 2019 ARIA Care pathways for allergen immunotherapy

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## **ARIA (Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma) 2019. Percorsi di cura per la rinite allergica – ITALIA**

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*Pervenuto il 3 marzo 2021. Accettato il 19 aprile 2021.*



- **La rinite allergica è un problema sanitario globale che colpisce dal 5 al 35 % della popolazione.**
- **La sua prevalenza è tendenzialmente in aumento.**
- **Pur non essendo sempre una malattia grave, la rinite influisce sulla vita sociale ed altera le prestazioni scolastiche e lavorative.**
- **I costi socio sanitari sono rilevanti.**
- **La rinite si associa spesso all'asma e costituisce fattore di rischio per la sua insorgenza. Oltre all'asma possono associarsi alla rinite numerose altre co-morbilità.**
- **La divulgazione e l'applicazione delle linee guida sono in grado di migliorare la gestione dei pazienti.**



# DEFINIZIONE-PATOGENESI

CLASSIFICAZIONE

EPIDEMIOLOGIA

CLINICA E DIAGNOSTICA

IMPATTO SULLA QoL

TRATTAMENTO

IMPATTO SULL'ASMA

ASPETTI PARTICOLARI

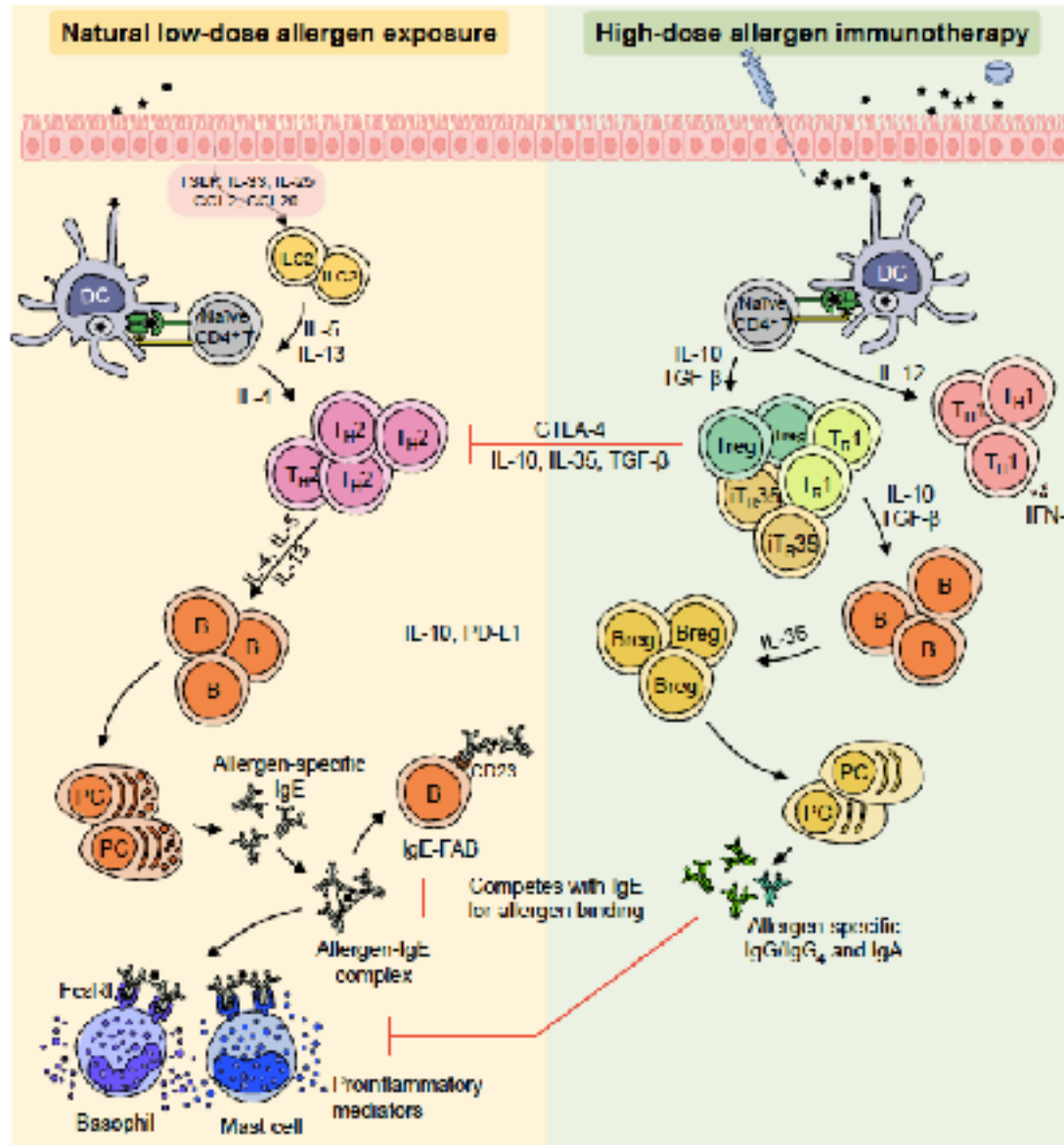


Patologia della mucosa nasale indotta da un' infiammazione IgE-mediata conseguente all'esposizione allergenica.

E' caratterizzata clinicamente da rinorrea, starnuti, prurito e ostruzione, reversibili spontaneamente o in seguito a terapia.

Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma, JACI 2020

# MECCANISMI PATOGENETICI PRINCIPALI



Shamji MH,  
et al. 2021





DEFINIZIONE-PATOGENESI  
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EPIDEMIOLOGIA  
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IMPATTO SULLA QoL  
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ASPETTI PARTICOLARI



**Infettive:** Acute  
Croniche

Batteriche  
Virali  
Micotiche

**Irritative:** da agenti chimico-fisici  
ambientali

**Allergiche:** Intermittente  
Persistente  
(Stagionale/Perenne)

**Non allergiche:**  
(vasomotorie o "cellulari")

Neutrofila (NARNE)  
Eosinofila(NARES)  
Mastocitaria (NARMA)  
Eosin/mastoc. (NARESMA)

**Ormonali:** Ipotiroidismo, gravidica,  
premenstruale

**Iatrogene:**

Vasocostrittori, cocaina,  
Clonidina, ACE inib, ASA  
e FANS, contraccettivi,  
Neurolettici, Ca antagonisti

**Altre:**

Gustatoria, emozionale  
Meccanica (dev.setto, atresia  
coanale, ipertrofia turbinati)  
Fibrosi cistica, discinesia ciliare.  
Decubito, esercizio fisico

**Iperplastiche/  
granulomatose:**

Poliposi, polipo antrocoanale,  
sarcoidosi, S.di Wegener e  
«Churg-Strauss»

**Atrofiche**



## Differential diagnosis of allergic rhinitis\*

### Types of rhinitis<sup>2</sup>

- Drug-induced rhinitis
- Rhinitis medicamentosa
- Occupational rhinitis
- Chemical rhinitis
- Smoke-induced rhinitis
- Infectious rhinitis
- Rhinitis of pregnancy and hormonally-induced rhinitis
- Food- and alcohol-induced rhinitis
- NARES
- Vasomotor rhinitis (nonallergic rhinopathy)
- Age-related rhinitis (ie, elderly)
- Empty nose syndrome
- Atrophic rhinitis
- Autoimmune, granulomatous, and vasculitic rhinitis
- Rhinosinusitis

\*For each of these conditions, the similarities and differences to allergic rhinitis are discussed within each content section.

<sup>2</sup>This table is specific to various etiologies of rhinitis. Structural sinonasal conditions (ie, deviated septum), tumors, and cerebrospinal fluid leak are not listed here.

NARES = nonallergic rhinitis with eosinophilia syndrome.

International Consensus  
Statement on Allergy and  
Rhinology: Allergic Rhinitis.

Wise SK et al International  
Forum of Allergy & Rhinology,  
Feb 2018



## Intermittente

- . < 4 giorni/settimana
- . o < 4 settimane

## Persistente

- . > 4 giorni/settimana
- . e > 4 settimane

## Lieve

**Tutte le seguenti**

- Sonno conservato
- Nessuna limitazione nelle attività quotidiane
- Normale attività lavorativa o scolastica
- Non sintomi fastidiosi

## Moderata-grave

***uno o più dei seguenti***

- . Alterazioni del sonno
- . Limitazioni delle attività quotidiane
- . Riduzione prestazioni lavorative/scolastiche
- . Sintomi gravi

Nei pazienti non trattati

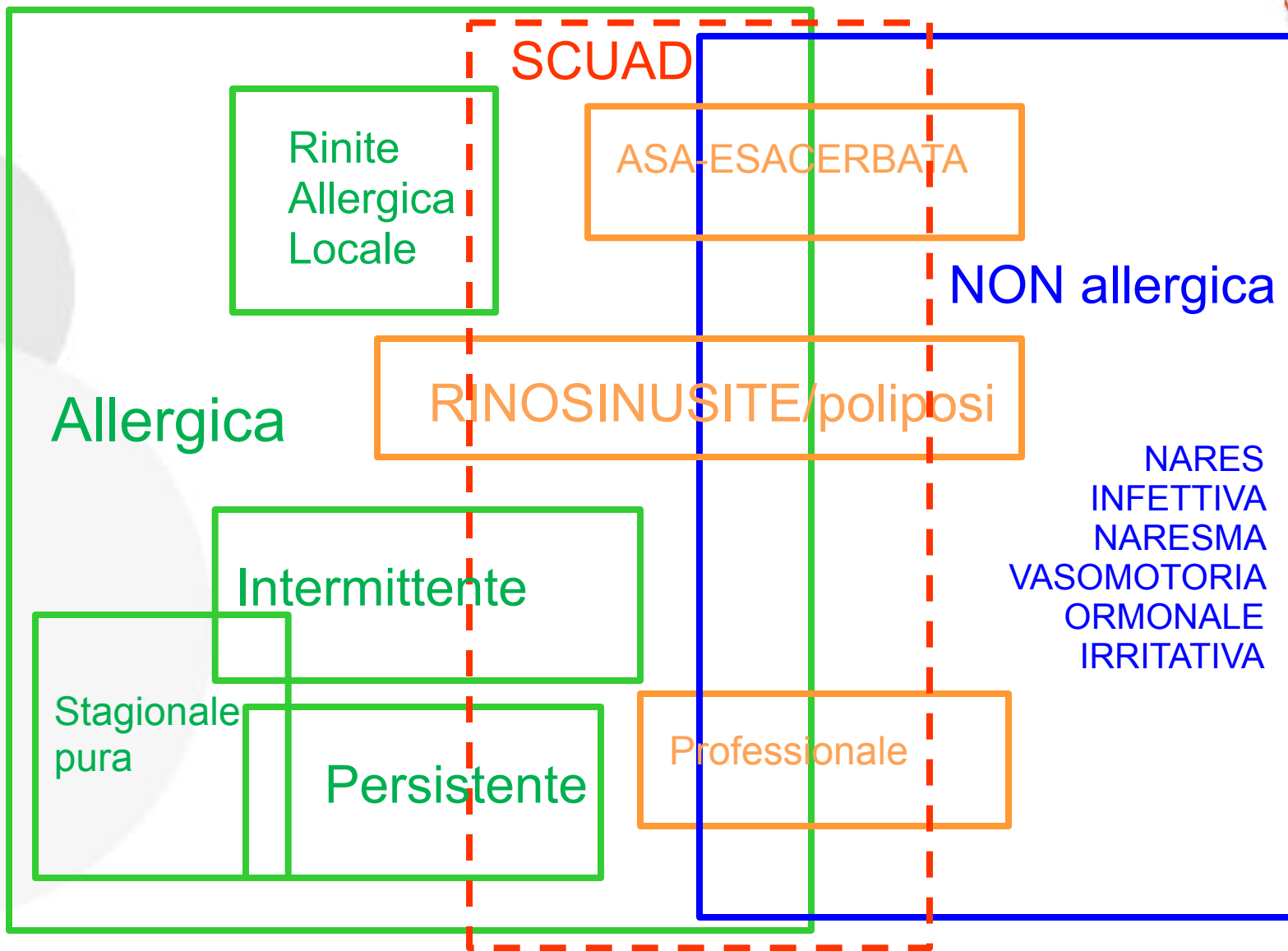


Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) Guidelines – 2016 Revision  
(unabridged full text)

...” Con poche eccezioni, gli studi clinici fanno riferimento a rinite allergica “**stagionale**” o “**perenne**”, basandosi più sull’allergene responsabile che sulla gravità e durata dei sintomi. In questo documento, come nelle precedenti versioni, abbiamo mantenuto i termini di rinite allergica “**stagionale o perenne**” al fine di rendere valutabili in maniera più omogenea gli studi pubblicati fino ad ora.

Brozek J et al.

Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) Guidelines – 2016 revision  
J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2017 Oct;140(4):950-958.



# Endotipi della rinite cronica

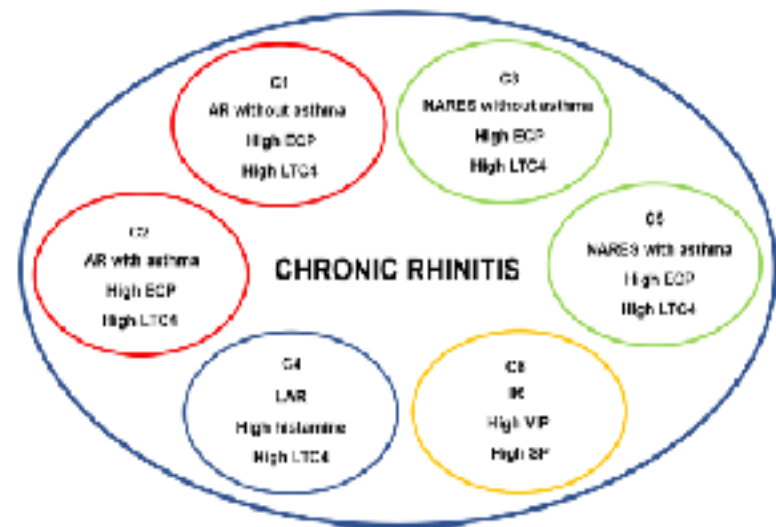
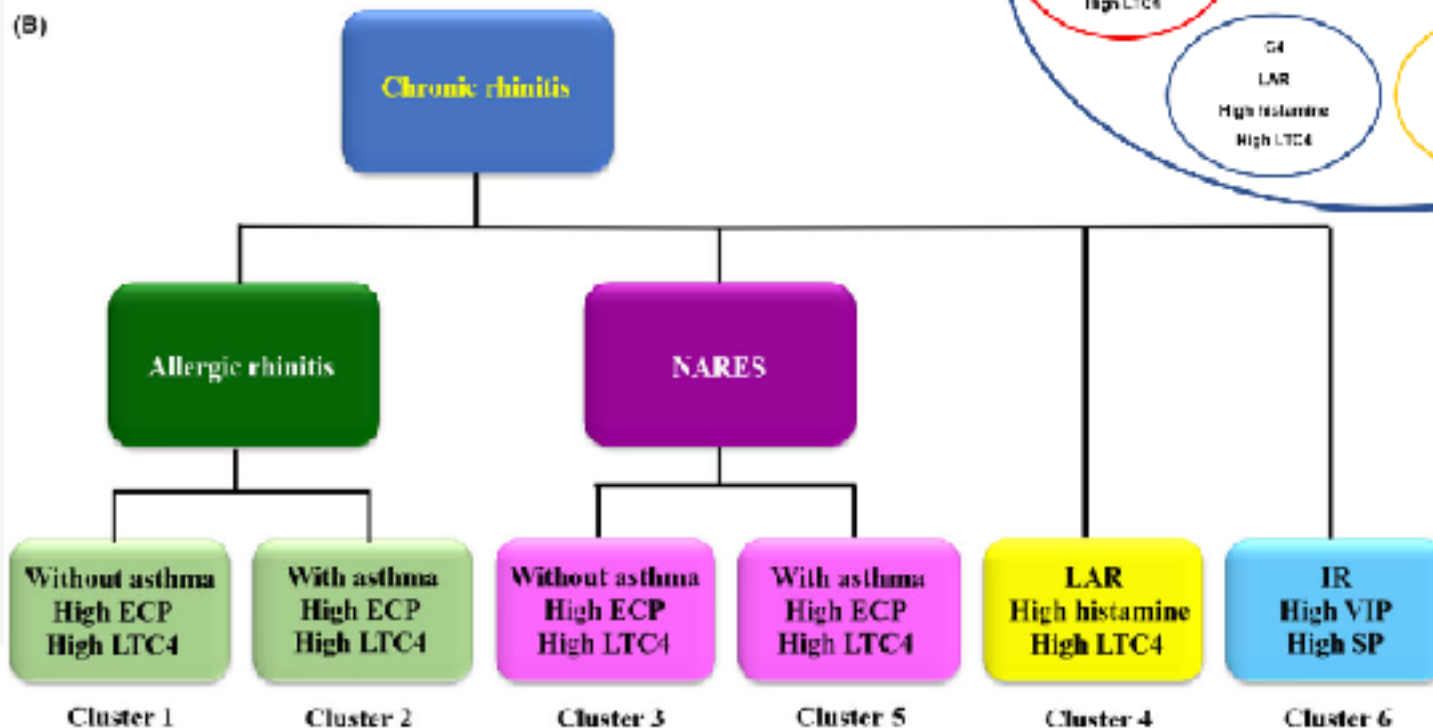


## Endotypes of chronic rhinitis: A cluster analysis study

Yifan Meng<sup>1</sup> | Hongfei Lou<sup>1</sup> | Yang Wang<sup>2</sup> | Xiaoyan Wang<sup>1</sup> | Felfei Cao<sup>3</sup> |  
Kuiji Wang<sup>1</sup> | Xiaohan Chu<sup>1</sup> | Chengshuo Wang<sup>1</sup> | Luo Zhang<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(Allergy, 2018)

(B)





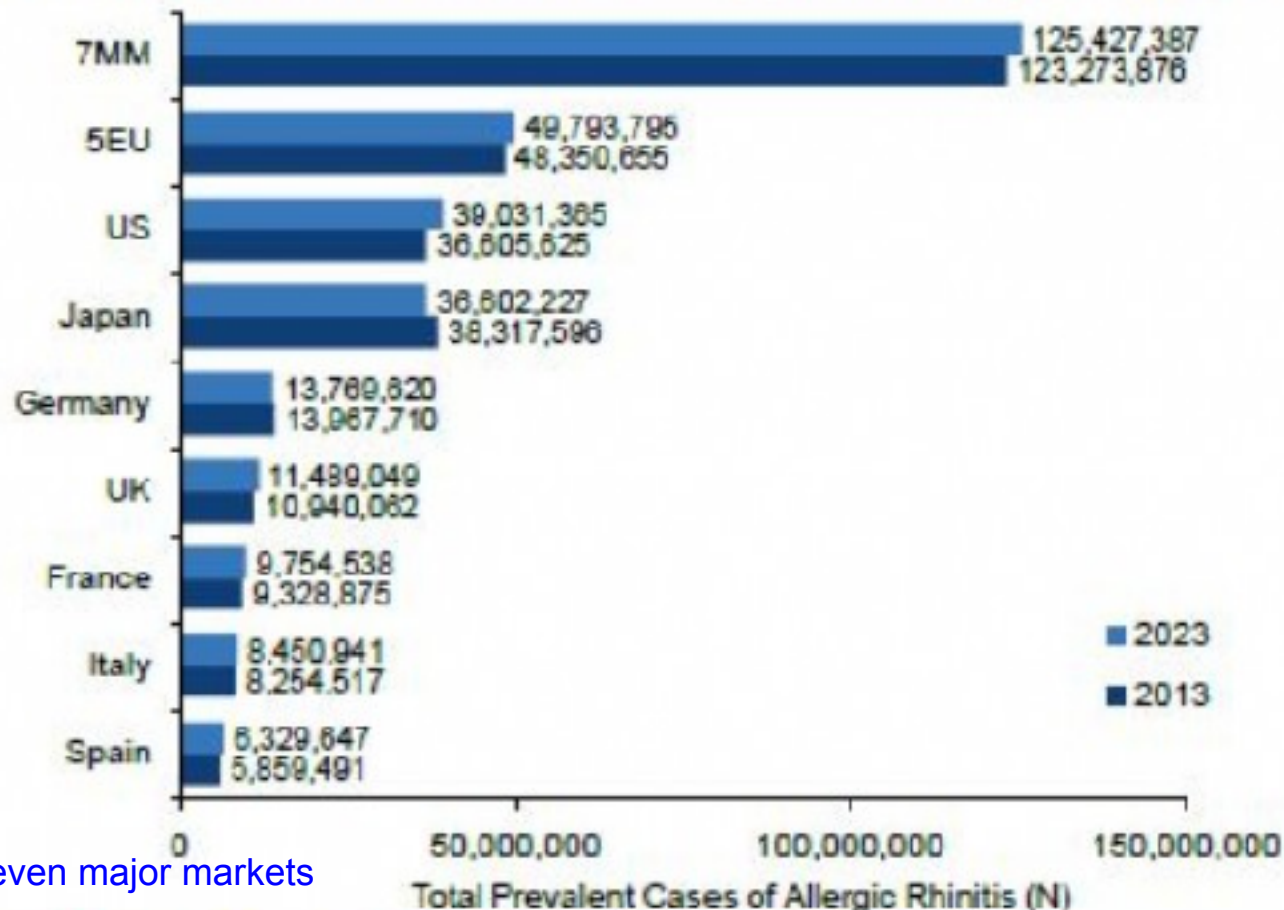
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# Epidemiologia Rinite Allergica : 2013-2023



Total Prevalent Cases of Allergic Rhinitis, Both Sexes, Ages ≥18 Years, N, 2013 and 2023



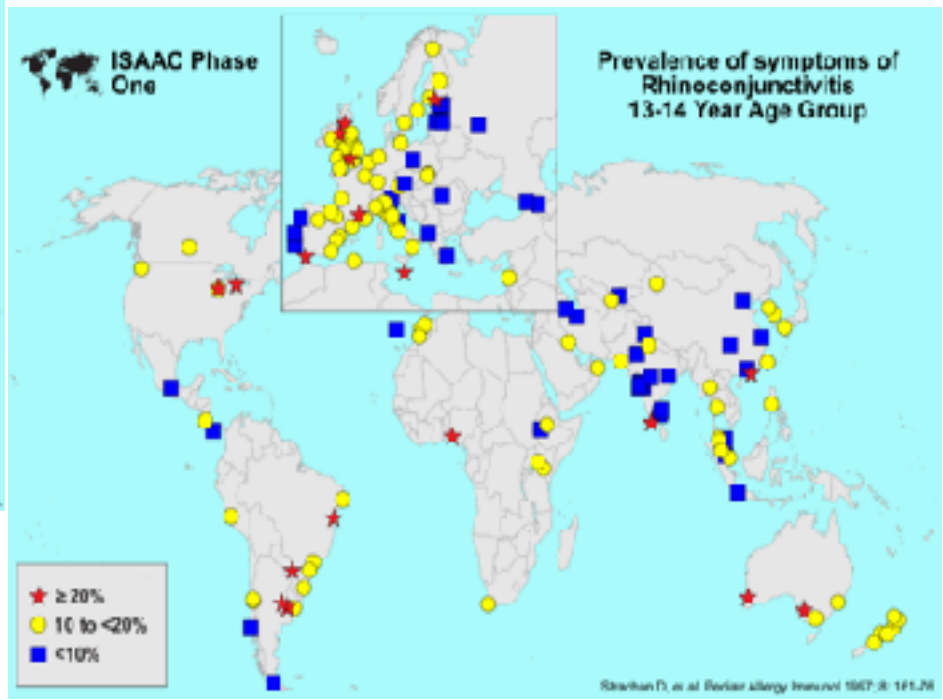
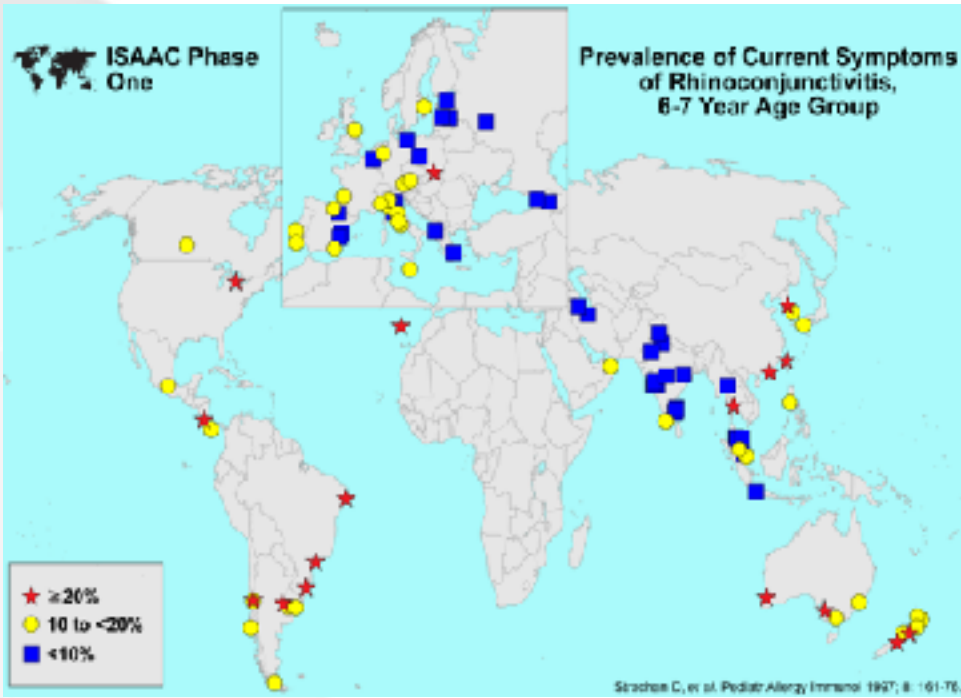
Source: GlobalData; Bauchau and Durham, 2004; Konno et al., 2012; Nathan et al., 1997.  
5EU = France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and UK; 7MM = US, 5EU and Japan

# Epidemiologia Rinite Allergica : ISAAC study



The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood

## The ISAAC Story





## The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) Phase Three: A global synthesis

J. Mallol<sup>a,\*</sup>, J. Crane<sup>b</sup>, E. von Mutius<sup>c</sup>, J. Odhiambo<sup>d</sup>, U. Keil<sup>e</sup>, A. Stewart<sup>f</sup>,  
the ISAAC Phase Three Study Group<sup>◇</sup>

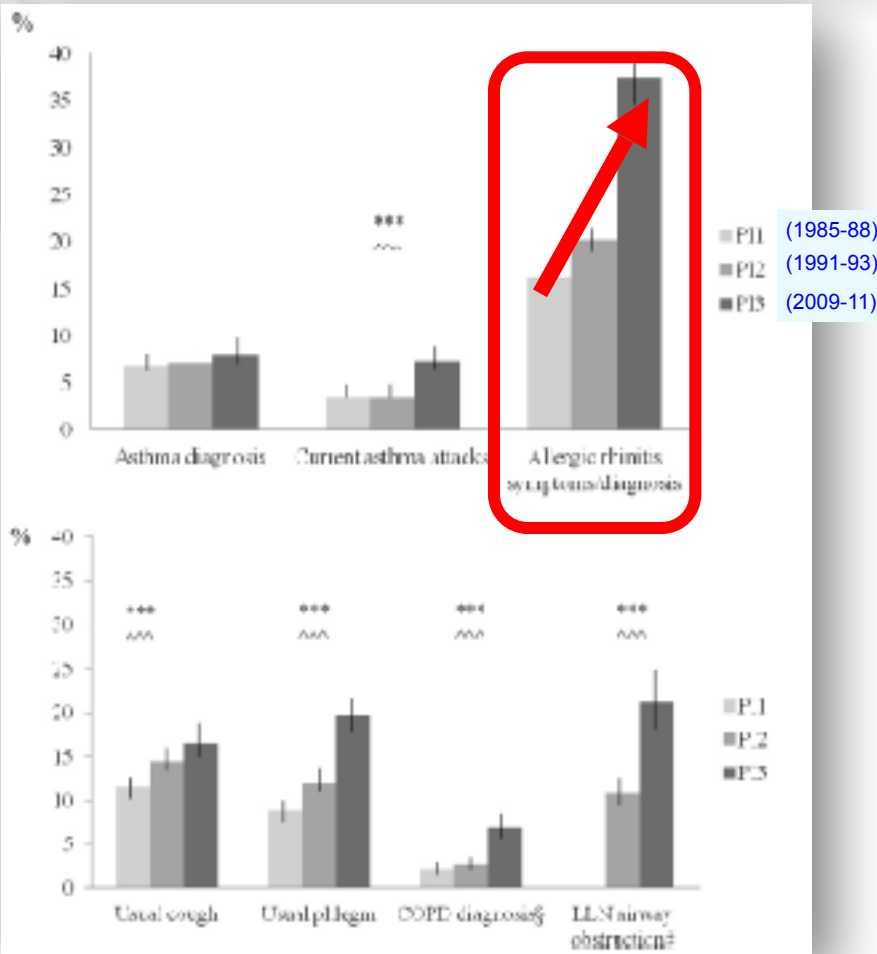
La prevalenza di asma attuale, rinocongiuntivite ed eczema nella fascia 3-14 anni risulta essere 14.1%, 14.6% e 7.3%.

Nella fascia 6-7 anni la prevalenza di asma, rinocongiuntivite ed eczema corrisponde al 11.7%, 8.5% e 7.9%, rispettivamente.

Allergol Immunopathol (Madr). 2013;41(2):73-85



Respiratory symptoms/diseases prevalence is still increasing: a 25-yr population study



1985-88 (n: 3865), 1991-93 (n: 2841), 2009-11 (n:1620).

E' stato dimostrato un incremento di prevalenza nelle malattie/sintomi respiratori dal 1 al 3 anno di osservazione:

accessi di asma attuali 3.4-7.2%,  
RA 16.2 - 37.4%,  
tosse produttiva 8.7 - 19.5%,  
COPD 2.1 -6.8%



Nel contesto del Global Allergy and Asthma European Network (GA<sup>2</sup>LEN), Zuberbier et al. hanno condotto uno studio dettagliato sull'analisi dei costi del trattamento nell'Unione Europea. I costi totali dei pazienti non trattati opportunamente variano da € 55 a € 151 milioni annuali includendo assenteismo e ridotta produttività.

Questo conteggio calcola circa € 2,405/anno per ogni paziente non opportunamente trattato.

Il costo del trattamento secondo le linee guida sarebbe di circa € 125 per paziente all'anno, rispetto a solo il 5% dei costi del non-trattamento.

Il trattamento adeguato dei pazienti allergici è fortemente cost-effective, con un potenziale risparmio di circa € 142 milioni per anno entro l'EU.

Zuberbier T, Lotvall J, Simoens S, Subramanian SV, Church MK.  
Economic burden of inadequate management of allergic diseases in the European Union: a GA(2) LEN review.  
*Allergy* 2014;69(10):1275-1279.



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## SINTOMI TIPICI DI RINITE ALLERGICA

- rinorrea acquosa
- starnuti a salve
- ostruzione nasale
- prurito nasale
- congiuntivite concomitante

## SINTOMI TIPICI DI CONGIUNTIVITE ALLERGICA

- sintomi di rinite concomitante
- sintomi bilaterali
- lacrimazione
- prurito congiuntivale
- iperemia

## SINTOMI NON TIPICI DI RINITE ALLERGICA

- sintomi unilaterali
- ostruzione nasale isolata
- rinorrea mucopurulenta
- rinorrea posteriore isolata
- dolore, anosmia
- epistassi ricorrenti

## SINTOMI NON TIPICI DI CONGIUNTIVITE ALLERGICA

- completa assenza di rinite
- sintomi unilaterali
- fotofobia
- bruciore oculare o dolore
- secchezza della congiuntiva

# COME INDIRIZZARE L'ANAMNESI



0. E' presente familiarità allergica?

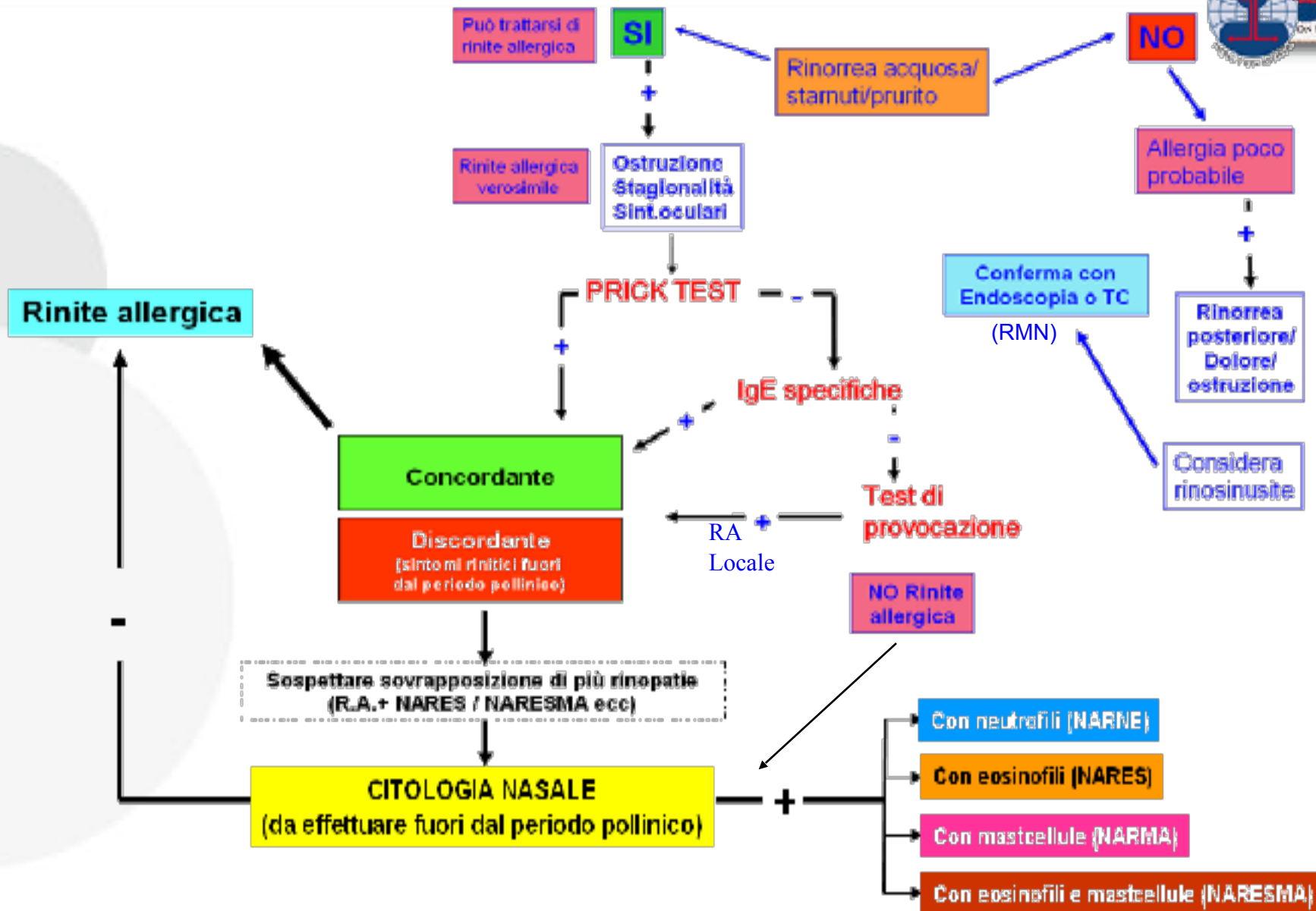
1. E' presente qualcuno dei seguenti sintomi?		
Sintomi solo in una narice	SI	NO
Secrezioni dense, di colore giallo o verdastro	SI	NO
Secrezioni che scendono in gola, specialmente con muco denso	SI	NO
Dolore facciale	SI	NO
Sanguinamenti dal naso	SI	NO
Perdita dell'olfatto	SI	NO
2 E' presente qualcuno di seguenti sintomi almeno un ora al giorno, in molti giorni consecutivi (o durante una particolare stagione dell'anno)?		
Rinorrea acquosa	SI	NO
Starnuti, anche a salve	SI	NO
Naso chiuso	SI	NO
Prurito nasale	SI	NO
Congiuntivite (occhi rossi o che prudono)	SI	NO

La presenza di uno o più sintomi della domanda 1 suggerisce una natura non allergica dei sintomi e richiede valutazione specialistica. Dolore facciale, rinorrea purulenta e iposmia sono spesso associati a rinosinusite, ma non escludono la concomitanza di RA. La rinorrea acquosa con uno o più dei sintomi della domanda 2 suggerisce fortemente la rinite allergica.

*AR Reference Guide. Bousquet, Allergy 2008*



# ALGORITMO DIAGNOSTICO



## Nasal cytology: Methodology with application to clinical practice and research

Clin Exp Allergy 2018

E. Heffler<sup>1,2</sup> | M. Landi<sup>3,4</sup> | C. Caruso<sup>5</sup> | S. Fichera<sup>6</sup> | F. Gani<sup>7</sup> | G. Guida<sup>8</sup> | M. T. Luzzo<sup>6</sup> | M. P. Pistorio<sup>6</sup> | S. Pizzimenti<sup>9</sup> | A. M. Riccio<sup>10</sup> | V. Scaccia<sup>11</sup> | M. Ferrando<sup>1,10</sup> | L. Malvezzi<sup>12</sup> | G. Passalacqua<sup>10</sup> | M. Gelardi<sup>13</sup>

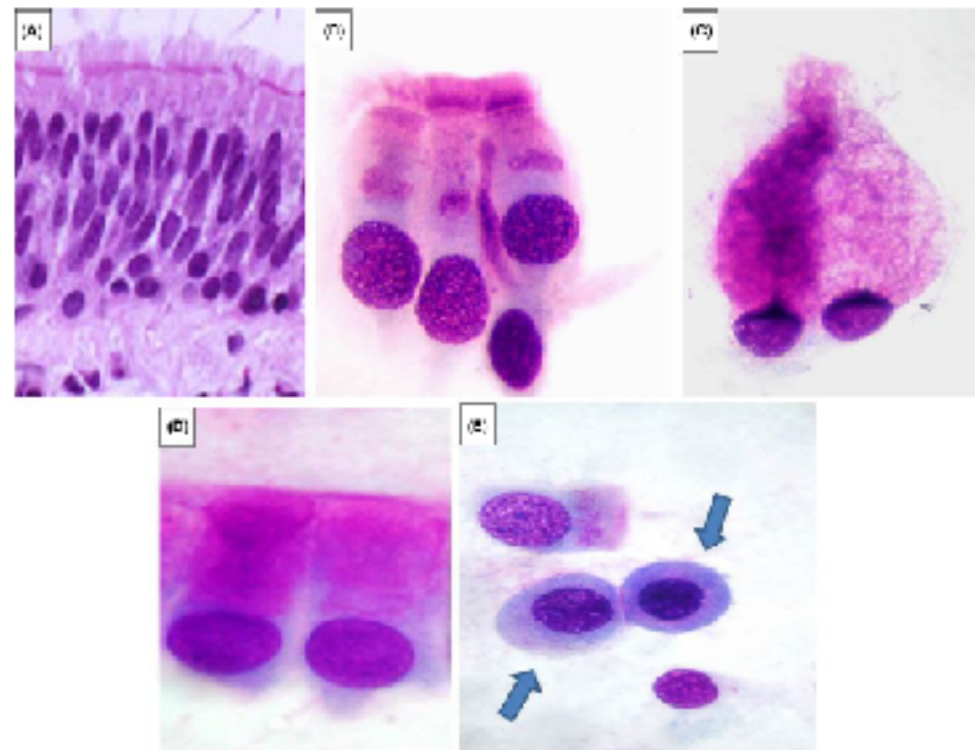
WILEY

HEFFLER ET AL.



**FIGURE 1** Anatomical site for nasal scraping: the nasal surface of the medial aspect of the inferior turbinate (Colour figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com))

should be wet in saline and then squeezed before the use; the sample should be performed at inferior turbinate level by "go and turn" rotation movements. Recent paediatric studies, however, showed that nasal scraping is still the preferable method also in children.<sup>14</sup>



**FIGURE 2** Panel A, Normal nasal mucosa (stained with May-Grünwald-Giemsa; 400 $\times$ ); Panel B, Ciliated cells (stained with May-Grünwald-Giemsa; 1000 $\times$  with Camera Magnification Factor 2 $\times$ ); Panel C, Eosinophilic granules (stained with May-Grünwald-Giemsa; 1000 $\times$  with Camera Magnification Factor 2 $\times$ ); Panel D, Bifoliated cells (stained with May-Grünwald-Giemsa; 1000 $\times$  with Camera Magnification Factor 2 $\times$ ); Panel E, Basal epithelial cells (stained with May-Grünwald-Giemsa; 1000 $\times$ )

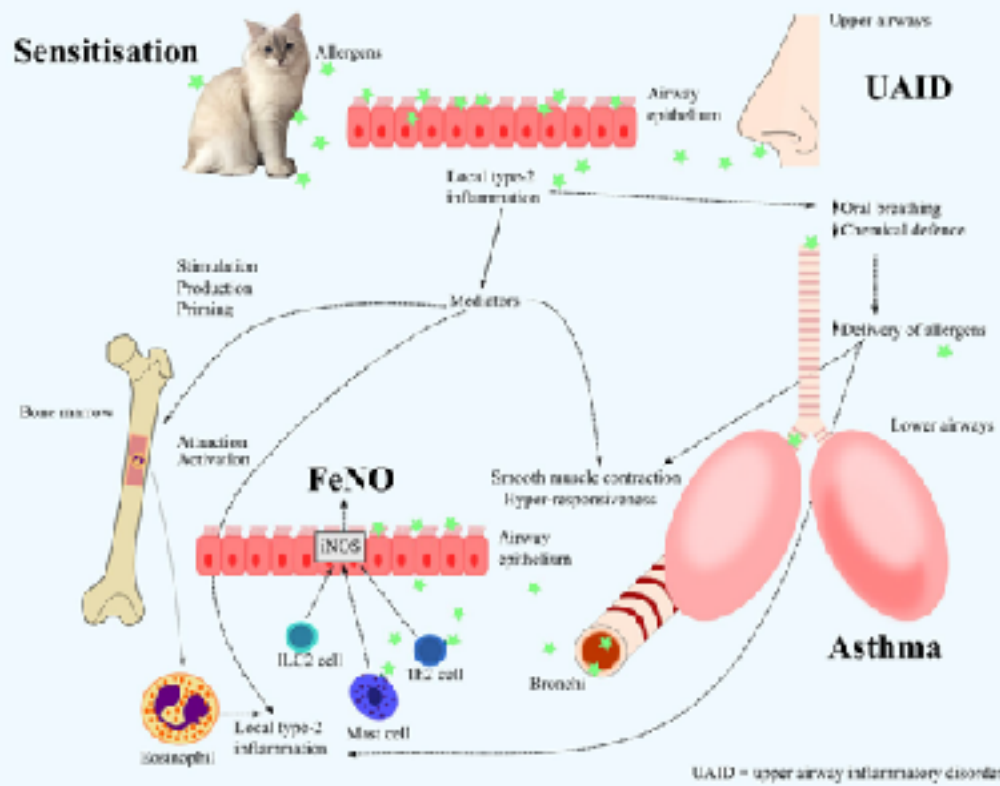


# Cross-sectional study on exhaled nitric oxide in relation to upper airway inflammatory disorders with regard to asthma and perennial sensitization

Christina Krantz<sup>1</sup> | Simone Accordini<sup>2</sup> | Kjell Alving<sup>3</sup> | Angelo G. Corsico<sup>3,4</sup> | Pascal Demoly<sup>5,6</sup> | Diogenes S. Ferreira<sup>7,8</sup> | Bertil Forsberg<sup>9</sup> | Judith Garcia-Aymerich<sup>10,11,12</sup> | Thorarinn Gislason<sup>13,14</sup> | Joachim Heinrich<sup>15,16,17</sup> | Rain Jögi<sup>18</sup> | Ane Johannessen<sup>19</sup> | Bénédicte Leynaert<sup>20</sup> | Alessandro Marcon<sup>2</sup> | Jesús Martínez-Moratalla Rovira<sup>21,22</sup> | Elisabet Nerpin<sup>23,24,25</sup> | Dennis Nowak<sup>15,16</sup> | Anna-Carin Olin<sup>26</sup> | Mario Olivieri<sup>27</sup> | Antonio Pereira-Vega<sup>28</sup> | Chantal Raheerison-Searjen<sup>29,30</sup> | Francisco Gómez Real<sup>31,32</sup> | Torben Sigsgaard<sup>33</sup> | Guilia Squillaciotti<sup>34</sup> | Christer Janson<sup>35</sup> | Andrei Malinowski<sup>36</sup> | the European Community Respiratory Health Survey III

RA e rinocongiuntivite si associano in modo significativo ad aumento del FeNO, indipendentemente dalla presenza di asma. Particolarmente evidente nel caso di sensibilizzazione ad allergeni perenni.

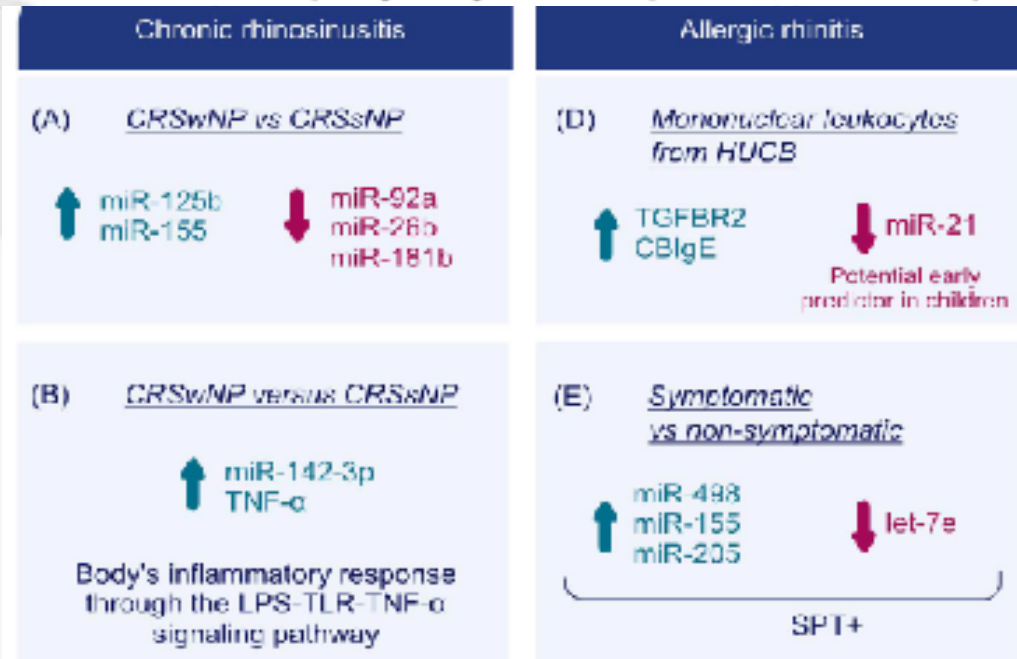
## FeNO in relation to allergic sensitisation, asthma and UAID





## Role of microRNAs in inflammatory upper airway diseases

Valeria Tubita<sup>1</sup> | Borja Callejas Díaz<sup>1,2</sup> | Jordi Roca Ferrer<sup>1,2</sup> | Concepció Marin<sup>1,2</sup>



Allergy. 2021 Jul;76(7):1967-1980.

- I miRNA svolgono un ruolo nella regolazione delle funzioni immunitarie e dell'infiammazione e sono implicati nel controllo dello sviluppo e dell'attivazione delle cellule T e B.
- Il ruolo diagnostico, clinico e, in futuro, probabilmente anche terapeutico, dei miRNA si sta affermando nelle malattie infiammatorie croniche delle alte vie respiratorie (rinite allergica, rinosinusite cronica).

miRNAs in CRS		miRNAs in AR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulating the occurrence of CRSwNP</li> <li>• Regulating the mucociliary differentiation of epithelial cells from patients with CRSwNP and control-NM</li> </ul>	Regulating the eosinophilic inflammation pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role as potential early predictor</li> <li>• Differential expression in EVs from AR patients compared with controls</li> </ul>

# Siti di aerobiologia per elaborazione calendari pollinici



ASSOCIAZIONE  
ITALIANA  
AEROBIOLOGIA



La Rete è costituita da Centri di Monitoraggio, distribuiti in tutto il territorio nazionale.

I centri gestiti da soci AIA aderiscono alla campagna di campionamento annuale. Altri centri di monitoraggio mettono a disposizione della R.I.M.A.® i propri dati aerobiologici.

## Link Utili

- CMA-CRA (ex UCFA)
- Deutscher Pollenflug
- EAS
- European Pollen Info (EPI)
- Federasma
- International Association for Aerobiology (IAA)
- International Ragweed Society
- Meleopolline
- Meteostuisse
- NPARU
- Panamerican Aerobiology Association
- REA
- RNSA
- SIAMIC
- Station d'aerobiologie du Ministère de la Santé

<http://www.ilpolline.it/>





## CONSENSUS PAPER

## Open Access

# A WAO – ARIA – GA<sup>2</sup>LEN consensus document on molecular-based allergy diagnosis (PAMD@): Update 2020

Ignacio J. Ansotegui<sup>a,c,1</sup>, Giovanni Melicci<sup>b,c,1</sup>, Giorgio Walter Canonica<sup>b,c,\*,1</sup>, R. Maximiliano Gómez<sup>d</sup>, Erika Jensen-Jarolim<sup>e</sup>, Motohiro Ebisawa<sup>f</sup>, Olga Luengo<sup>g</sup>, Luis Caraballo<sup>h</sup>, Giovanni Passalacqua<sup>i</sup>, Lars K. Poulsen<sup>j</sup>, Eleonora Sevi<sup>k</sup>, Torsten Zuberbier<sup>l</sup>, Elisa Valls<sup>m</sup> and John Oppenheimer<sup>n</sup> – Steering Committee Authors; Riccardo Asero<sup>o</sup>, Jonathan Bernstein<sup>p</sup>, Jean Bousquet<sup>q,r,s,t,u</sup>, Victoria Cardona<sup>v</sup>, Lindo Cox<sup>w</sup>, Pascal Demoly<sup>x,y</sup>, Fatima Ferreira<sup>z</sup>, Pedro Giavina Bianchi<sup>aa</sup>, Sandra Gonzalez Diaz<sup>ab</sup>, Thilo Jakob<sup>ac,ad</sup>, Ludana Kase Tanno<sup>ae,af,ag</sup>, Jorg Kleine-Tebbe<sup>ah</sup>, Michael Levin<sup>ai</sup>, Bryan Martin<sup>aj</sup>, Paolo Maria Matricardi<sup>ak</sup>, Olga Patricia Monge Ortega<sup>al</sup>, Mario Morais Almeida<sup>am</sup>, Carlos Nunes<sup>an</sup>, José Antonio Ortega Martell<sup>ao</sup>, Ruby Pawankar<sup>ap</sup>, Harald Renz<sup>aq</sup>, Nelson Rosário Filho<sup>ar</sup>, Philip Rouadi<sup>as</sup>, Alessia Ruiba<sup>at</sup>, Hugh Sampson<sup>au</sup>, Mario Sánchez Borges<sup>av</sup>, Enrico Scala<sup>aw</sup>, Peter Schmid-Grendelmeier<sup>ax</sup>, Gian-Enrico Senna<sup>ay</sup>, Juan Carlos Sisul<sup>az</sup>, Mimi L. K. Tang<sup>ba</sup>, Rudolf Valentia<sup>bb,bc,bd</sup>, Marianne van Hage<sup>be,bf</sup>, Gary W. K. Wong<sup>bg</sup> and Anahí Yáñez<sup>bh</sup> – Review Panel

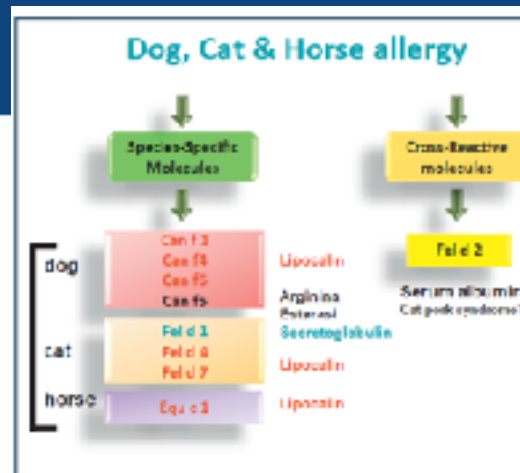


Fig. 1 Relevant molecules involved in the identification of cat, dog and horse sensitization.

La diagnostica molecolare (con proteine allergeniche purificate/ricombinanti) consente di distinguere le sensibilizzazioni genuine da quelle dovute a cross-reattività.

Utile nel polisensibile in aggiunta alla diagnostica standard, nella sensibilizzazione combinata tra alimenti e inalanti e per la scelta della ITS appropriata. La diagnostica multiplexed è sempre di terzo livello.

### A. Positive specific sIgE to whole-allergen extracts but negative to its relevant components

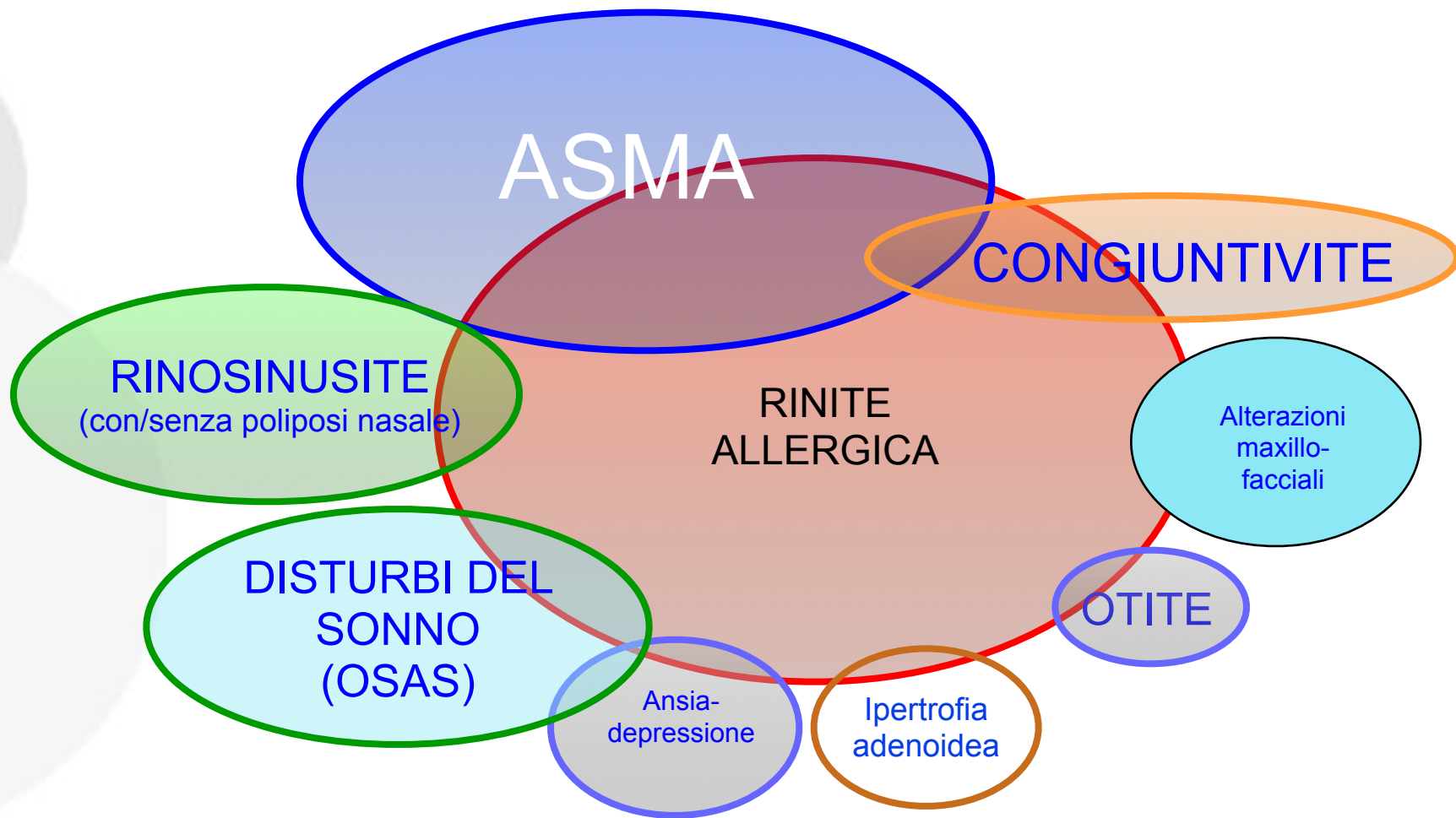
#### Possible explanations:

- (1) Serum sIgE binds only to molecules in the extract that are not included in the molecular assay.
- (2) Serum sIgE binds only to highly cross-reactive or minor allergenic molecules or CCD determinants. If suspected, also check for the presence of components of other allergenic sources that may act as representative markers for the suspected (cross-reactive) allergenic source.
- (3) The molecular assay is less analytically sensitive than the extract-based assay.
- (4) A contaminant from another source is affecting the result (false positive).

### B. Positive specific IgE to molecules but not to the relevant whole-allergen extract

#### Possible explanations:

- (1) Serum sIgE binds to molecules tested as components but that are missing or in low abundance in the extract.
- (2) The extract assay is less analytically sensitive than the molecular assay.
- (3) False reactivity due to ImmunoCAP Cellulose in CCD + reactors





## Anamnesi/Esame obiettivo

Ha mai avuto attacchi di respiro sibilante ?

Ha tosse "secca" ?

Ha tosse o sibili dopo esercizio fisico ?

Ha senso di oppressione al petto ?

Se positivi o suggestivi

ostruzione

Spirometria

normale

TEST DI  
REVERSIBILITA'

VALUTARE PER EVENTUALE TEST  
DI BRONCODILATAZIONE E/O TEST  
DI PROVOCAZIONE ASPECIFICO



# Cheratocongiuntivite atopica e primaverile (AKC e VKC) vs congiuntivite allergica (AC)



	AC	AKC	VKC<
Sintomi	+		+++
Segni	+		+++
	(vasodilatazione/edema)		(proliferazione)
Interessamento corneale	-		+
Malattia preferenz.associata	Rinite		Eczema, asma
IgE totali	+		++/+++
IgE specifiche	++		+/-
Eosinofili	-/+		++/+++
Reattività congiunt. non-specifica	+/-		+/++
Risposta a terapia antiallergica	++/+++		-/+

Legenda:  
Alto



Inflammatione del naso e dei seni paranasali  
Presenza di 2 o più sintomi di cui uno deve essere:

- a) ostruzione nasale e/o rinorrea ant. o post.
- b) ipo-anosmia e/o dolore facciale

## EVIDENZA ENDOSCOPICA DI:

- a) poliposi e/o
- b) scolo purulento dal meato medio e/o
- c) edema mucosale nel meato medio

## EVIDENZA TC DI:

- interessamento sinusale od ostio- meatale



ACUTA	< 12 SETTIMANE
ACUTA RICORRENTE	3 EPISODI ANNO < 12 SETTIMANE
CRONICA	>12 SETTIMANE

*EPOS, Rhinology 2020*



2012



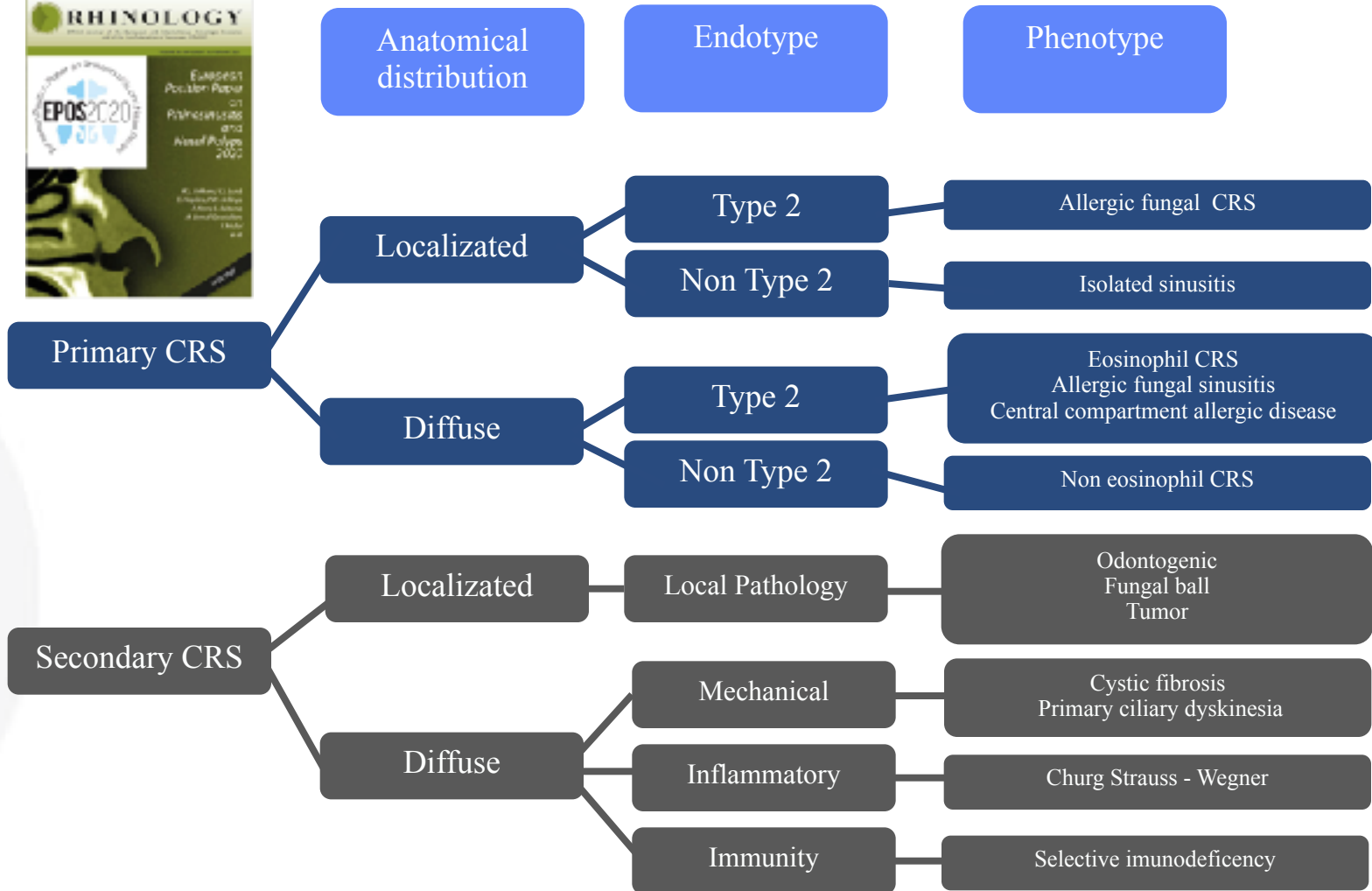
CRS<sub>w</sub>NP



CRS<sub>s</sub>NP



2020



*EPOS, Rhinology 2020*



## ARIA-ITALY multidisciplinary consensus on nasal polyposis and biological treatments

Carlo Lombardi, MD<sup>a</sup>, Riccardo Asero, MD<sup>c</sup>, Diego Bagnasco, MD<sup>b</sup>, Francesco Blasi, MD<sup>d,e</sup>,  
Matteo Bonini, MD<sup>a</sup>, Mario Bussi, MD<sup>f</sup>, Rikki F. Canevari, MD<sup>g</sup>, Giorgio Walter Canonica, MD<sup>h</sup>,  
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Enrico Heffler, MD<sup>h</sup>, Luciana Indinnimeo, MD<sup>m</sup>, Massimo Landi, MD<sup>n</sup>, Amelia Licari, MD<sup>o</sup>,  
Francesco Liotta, MD<sup>k</sup>, Alberto Macchi, MD<sup>p</sup>, Luca Malvezzi, MD<sup>q</sup>, Gianluigi Marseglia, MD<sup>o</sup>,  
Claudio Micheletto, MD<sup>r</sup>, Antonino Musarra, MD<sup>s</sup>, Diego Peroni, MD<sup>t</sup>, Giorgio Piacentini, MD<sup>u</sup>,  
Venerino Poletti, MD<sup>v</sup>, Luca Richeldi, MD<sup>w</sup>, Angela Santoni, MD<sup>x</sup>, Michele Schiappoli, MD<sup>y</sup>,  
Gianenrico Senna, MD<sup>y</sup>, Adriano Vaghi, MD<sup>z</sup>, Alberto Villani, MD<sup>aa</sup> and Giovanni Passalacqua, MD<sup>bx</sup>,  
on behalf of ARIA Italia

### ORL:

AICNA accad it citologia nasale  
IAR int academy of rhinology  
SIO soc italiana ORL

### PNEUMOLOGI

AIPO ass ital. pneumol. osped.  
SIP/IRS

### ALLERGOLOGI

AAITO ass allergol imm terr osped  
SIAAIC soc ital asma allerg immun

### IMMUNOLOGI CLIN.

SIICA soc ital imm clin allergol

### PEDIATRI

SIAIP soc ital allerg immun pediater  
SIMRI soc ital mal respir infantili  
SIP soc ital di pediatria



## ARIA-ITALY multidisciplinary consensus on nasal polyposis and biological treatments

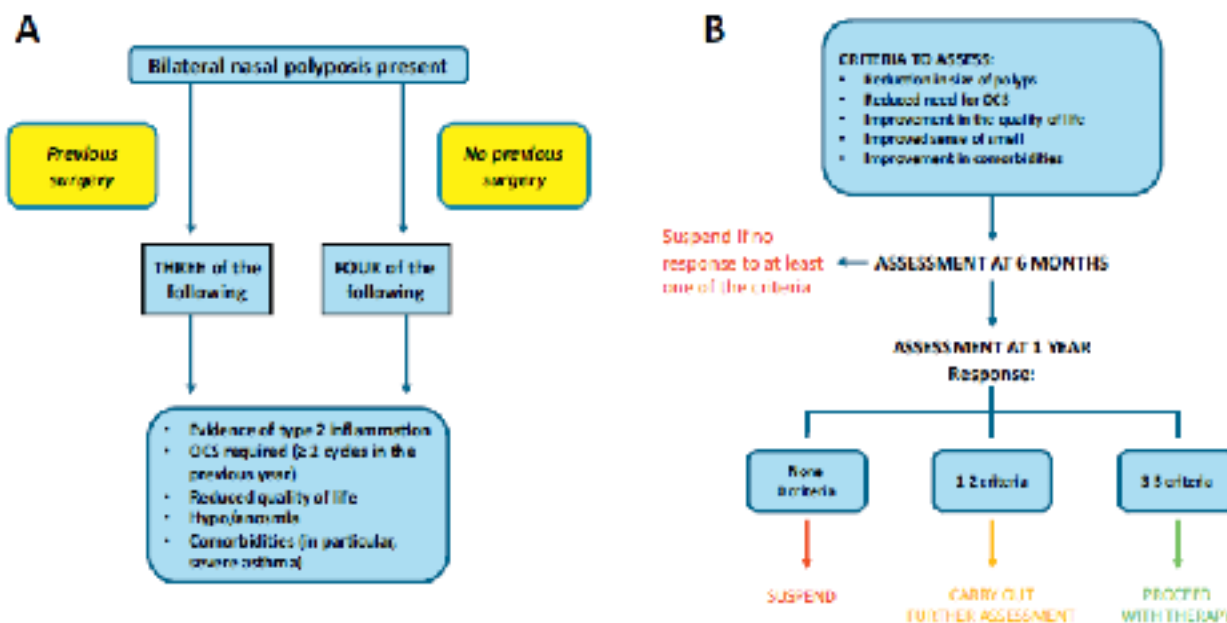
Carlo Lombardi, MD<sup>a</sup>, Riccardo Asero, MD<sup>c</sup>, Diego Bagnasco, MD<sup>b</sup>, Francesco Blasi, MD<sup>d,e</sup>, Matteo Bonini, MD<sup>a</sup>, Mario Bussi, MD<sup>f</sup>, Rikki F. Canevari, MD<sup>g</sup>, Giorgio Walter Canonica, MD<sup>h</sup>, Paolo Castelnuovo, MD<sup>i</sup>, Lorenzo Cecchi, MD<sup>j</sup>, Lorenzo Cosmi, MD<sup>k</sup>, Matteo Gelardi, MD<sup>l</sup>, Enrico Heffler, MD<sup>h</sup>, Luciana Indinnimeo, MD<sup>m</sup>, Massimo Landi, MD<sup>n</sup>, Amelia Licari, MD<sup>o</sup>, Francesco Liotta, MD<sup>b</sup>, Alberto Macchi, MD<sup>p</sup>, Luca Malvezzi, MD<sup>q</sup>, Gianluigi Marseglia, MD<sup>o</sup>, Claudio Micheletto, MD<sup>r</sup>, Antonino Musarra, MD<sup>s</sup>, Diego Peroni, MD<sup>t</sup>, Giorgio Piacentini, MD<sup>u</sup>, Venerino Poletti, MD<sup>v</sup>, Luca Richeldi, MD<sup>w</sup>, Angela Santoni, MD<sup>x</sup>, Michele Schiappoli, MD<sup>y</sup>, Gianenrico Senna, MD<sup>y</sup>, Adriano Vaghi, MD<sup>z</sup>, Alberto Villani, MD<sup>aa</sup> and Giovanni Passalacqua, MD<sup>bx</sup>, on behalf of ARIA Italia

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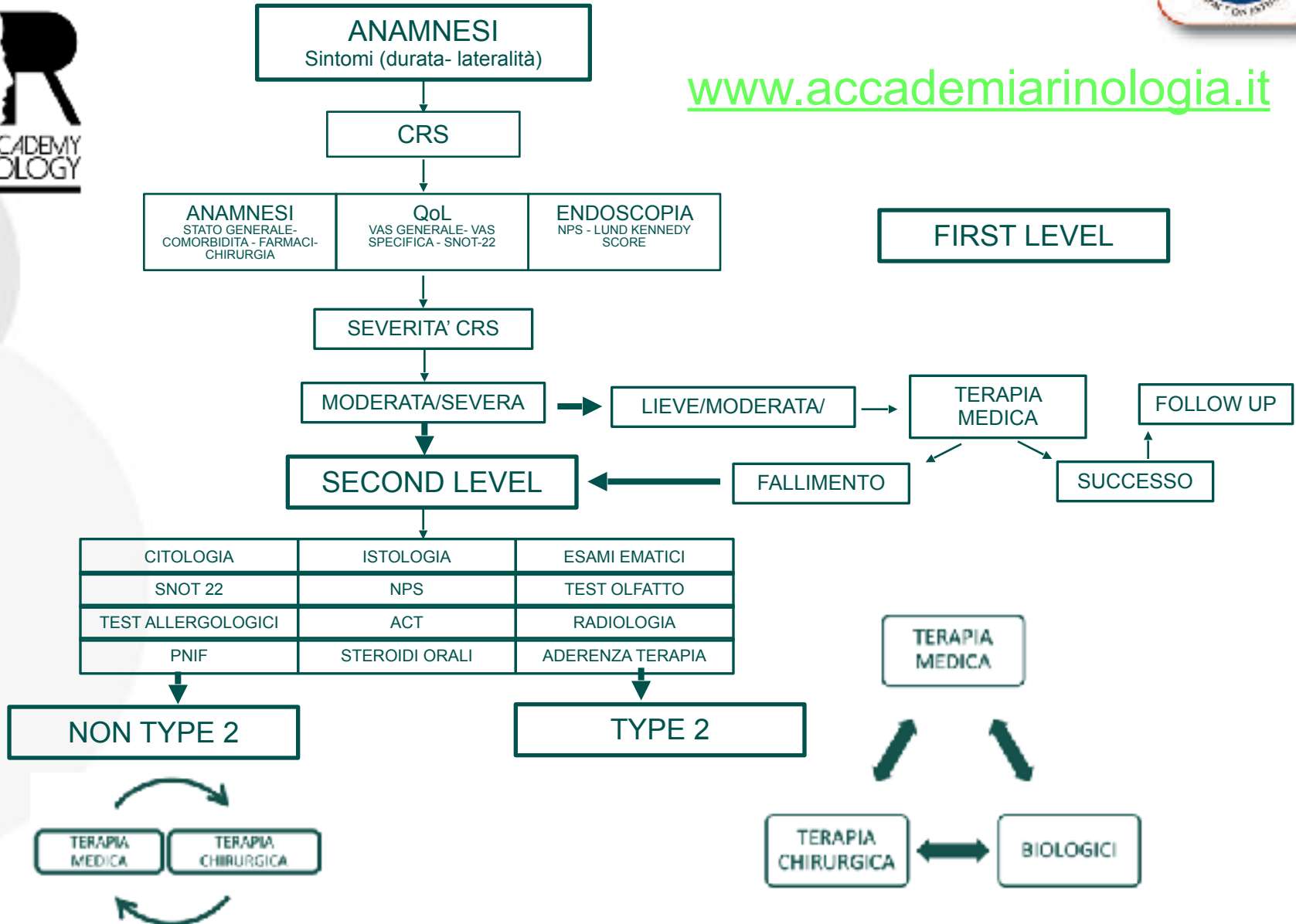


ediatri  
ntili

# APPROCCIO INTEGRATO: PDTA PER RINOSINUSITE CON POLIPOS ED USO DEI BIOLOGICI GRADING



[www.accademiarinologia.it](http://www.accademiarinologia.it)





Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Medicine

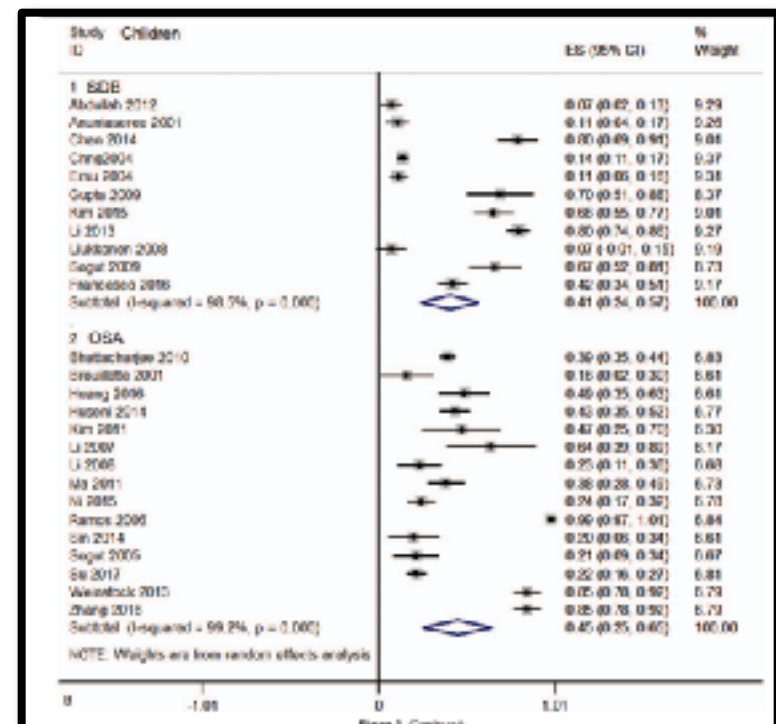
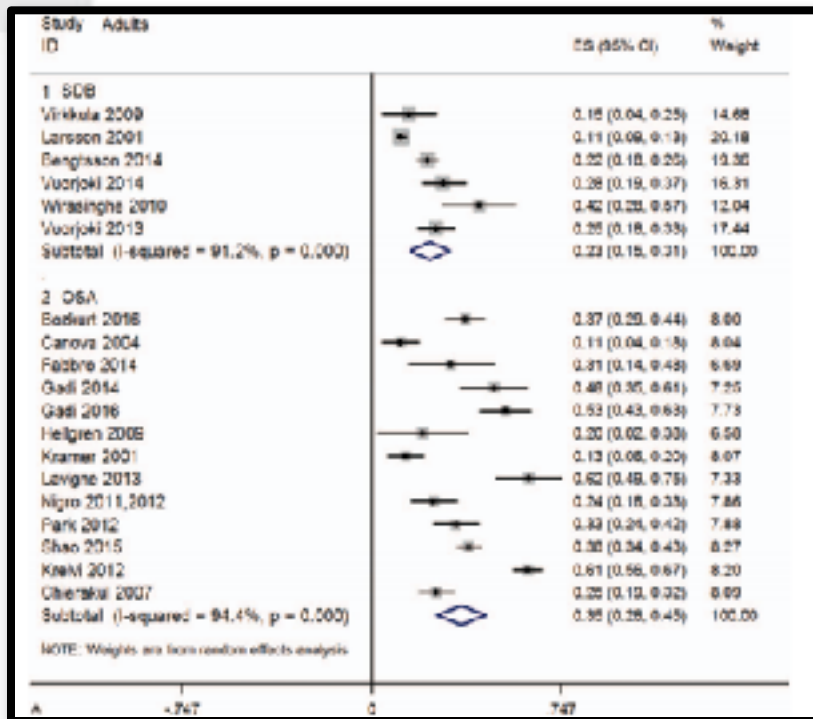
OPEN

## Association of allergic rhinitis with obstructive sleep apnea

### A meta-analysis

Yuan Cao, MD<sup>1</sup>, Shuang Wu, MMF<sup>2</sup>, Liju Zhang, MMF<sup>3</sup>, Ying Yang, PhD<sup>4</sup>, Sancheng Cao, BS<sup>5</sup>, Qiao Li, PhD<sup>6,7,\*</sup>

La prevalenza della rinite allergica nell'OSA/SDB è considerevolmente elevata.



Medicine (Baltimore), 2018



DEFINIZIONE-PATOGENESI  
CLASSIFICAZIONE  
EPIDEMIOLOGIA  
CLINICA E DIAGNOSTICA  
**IMPATTO SULLA QoL**  
TRATTAMENTO  
IMPATTO SULL'ASMA  
ASPETTI PARTICOLARI



# QoL: Questionari per la rinite



QUESTIONARIO	BIBLIOGRAFIA	N di items	ETA
Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire (RQLQ)	Juniper <i>JACI, 1999</i>	28	Adulti
Mini Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire (Mini-RQLQ)	Juniper <i>Clin Exp Allergy 2000</i>	14	Adulti
Pediatric Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire (PRQLQ)	Juniper <i>JACI, 1998</i>	23	Bambini (6-12)
Adolescent Rhinoconjunctivitis Quality of Life Questionnaire	Juniper <i>JACI, 1994</i>	25	Adolesc. (12-17)
Multiattribute rhinitis utility index	Revicki <i>Qual Life Res, 1998</i>	10	Adulti
Nocturnal Rhinoconjunctivitis QoL questionnaire (NRQLQ)	Juniper <i>JACI, 2003</i>	16	Adulti
Rhinasthma	Baiardini , <i>Allergy, 2003</i>	30	Adulti
Rhinasthma adolescenti	<i>La Grutta PAI 2014</i>	30	Adolesc.
RAPP	<i>Braido, Allergy 2012</i>	10	Adulti

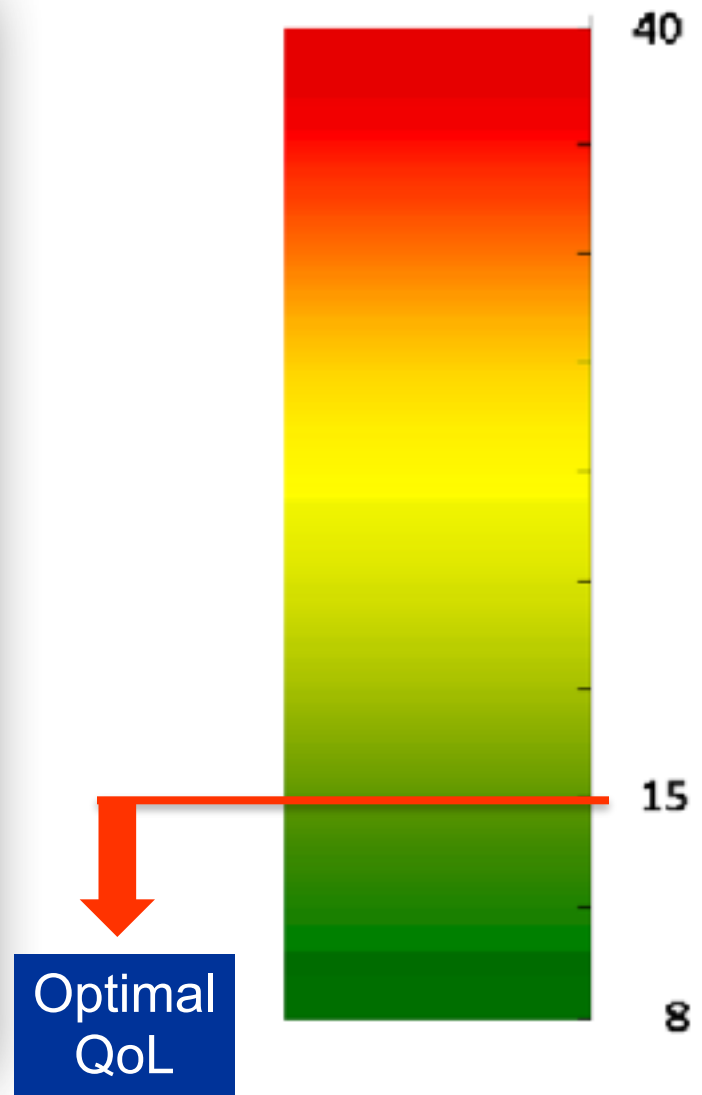
# Come è strutturato il questionario RAPP (Rhinitis Asthma Patient Perspective)



**RAPP**  
**Rhinitis & Asthma Patient Perspective**

Il seguente questionario ha lo scopo di valutare l'impatto della rinite e dell'asma nella vita quotidiana. Indichi con una crocetta quanto è stato disturbato nelle ultime 2 settimane da:

	Frequentemente	Poco	Abbastanza	Nelle	Inutilmente	PUNTEGGIO
1. Naso chiuso o che cola, starnuti o prurito al naso	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Prurito agli occhi, lacrimazione, bruciore, occhi arrossati	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Difficoltà a concentrarsi	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Respiro sibilante, tosse, oppressione al torace, difficoltà a respirare	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Sonno disturbato (es. risvegli notturni)	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Dal dover evitare certi ambienti	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Dal dover prendere farmaci	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Dalle limitazioni nella sua gestione (svuoto, stacco, attività sportive)	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>TOTALE</b>						<input type="checkbox"/>



( Allergy 2012 Nov; 67(11):1443-50 )



RESEARCH

Open Access



## The control of allergic rhinitis in real life: a multicenter cross-sectional Italian study

Federica Gani<sup>1\*</sup>, Carlo Lombardi<sup>2</sup>, Laura Barocci<sup>3</sup>, Massimo Landi<sup>3</sup>, Erminia Ridoio<sup>4</sup>, Massimo Bugiani<sup>5</sup>, Giovanni Rolla<sup>6</sup>, Gianerico Senna<sup>7</sup> and Giovanni Passalacqua<sup>8</sup>

**Table 4 Risk of VAS > 5—uncontrolled disease—by level of CARAT item (categorical) controlling each-other**

	Odds ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p value
<b>Nasal obstruction</b>			
Never	2.04	1.74–5.60	0.168
1–2/week	3.59	1.21–10.63	0.021
> 2/week	6.76	1.87–24.50	0.004
Linear trend	1.78	1.24–2.55	0.002
<b>Sneezing</b>			
Never	0.32	0.10–1.03	0.056
1–2/week	1.34	0.37–4.88	0.655
> 2/week	6.84	1.17–40.11	0.033
Linear trend	1.99	1.27–3.13	0.003
<b>Itching</b>			
Never	3.43	1.30–9.05	0.013
1–2/week	2.58	0.83–8.09	0.103
> 2/week	3.21	0.60–17.22	0.173
Linear trend	1.52	1.09–2.13	0.063
<b>Awakenings</b>			
Never	1.44	0.59–3.50	0.421
1–2/week	3.63	1.09–12.03	0.035
> 2/week	2.38	0.20–28.40	0.493
Linear trend	1.67	1.04–2.69	0.034

Result of logistic regression analysis using VAS > 5 as dependent and CARAT items as predictive variables

**Table 2 Symptoms frequency**

<b>Nasal obstruction</b>	
Never	45/250 (18%)
1–2/week	73/250 (29%)
> 2/week	72/250 (29%)
Always	59/250 (23%)
<b>Rhinorrhoea</b>	
Never	42/250 (17%)
1–2/week	82/250 (33%)
> 2/week	74/250 (29%)
Always	52/250 (21%)
<b>Sneezing</b>	
Never	34/250 (14%)
1–2/week	94/250 (38%)
> 2/week	66/250 (26%)
Always	56/250 (22%)
<b>Itching</b>	
Never	61/250 (24%)
1–2/week	89/250 (36%)
> 2/week	65/250 (26%)
Always	35/250 (14%)
<b>Quality of life</b>	
Never	77/250 (31%)
1–2/week	85/250 (34%)
> 2/week	70/250 (28%)
Always	18/250 (7%)
<b>Awakenings</b>	
Never	119/250 (48%)
1–2/week	68/250 (27%)
> 2/week	53/250 (21%)
Always	10/250 (4%)

Questo studio in real-life conferma che la RA generalmente è poco controllata.

La valutazione VAS (visual-analog scale) correla bene con il questionario CARAT.



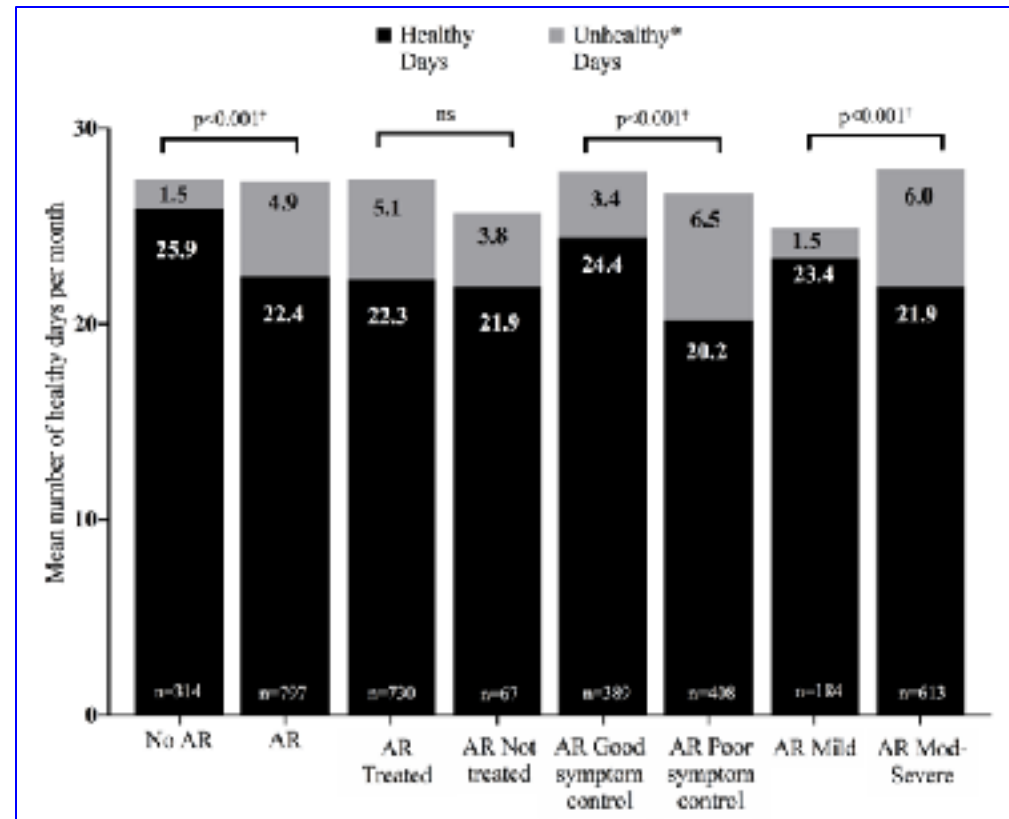
- I problemi di qualità della vita associati alla rinite includono disturbi del sonno; sonnolenza e stanchezza diurna; irritabilità; depressione; compromissione del funzionamento fisico e sociale; e deficit di attenzione, apprendimento e memoria.
- Mentre i costi medici diretti totali della rinite sono rilevanti, la rinite è anche una causa significativa di perdita giorni di scuola e di diminuzione della produttività / presenzialismo (interferenza sul lavoro) e del rendimento scolastico.
- È stato dimostrato che la mancanza di trattamento, il trattamento insufficiente o la non aderenza al trattamento aumentano i costi diretti e indiretti.
- L'AR può, di per sé, introdurre disattenzione significativa, compromissione cognitiva e diminuzione delle prestazioni scolastiche diurne

# Impact of allergic rhinitis on the day-to-day lives of children: insights from an Australian cross-sectional study.



Rinite allergica. Il peso della malattia percepito dai genitori: giorni di benessere e e giorni di non benessere al mese nei bambini dai 6 ai 15 anni.

Il numero di giorni nell'ultimo mese in cui il bambino è stato bene (felice e pieno di energia), oppure aveva una cattiva salute fisica o una cattiva salute emotiva



Bosnic-Anticevich, *BMJ Open* 2020



DEFINIZIONE-PATOGENESI  
CLASSIFICAZIONE  
EPIDEMIOLOGIA  
CLINICA E DIAGNOSTICA  
IMPATTO SULLA QoL  
**TRATTAMENTO**  
IMPATTO SULL'ASMA  
ASPETTI PARTICOLARI

# I 4 cardini dell'approccio terapeutico



**Allontanamento  
dell'allergene**  
*indicato  
quando possibile*

## **Immunoterapia**

- *efficacia*
- *prescrizione specialist.*
- *può modificare la storia naturale*

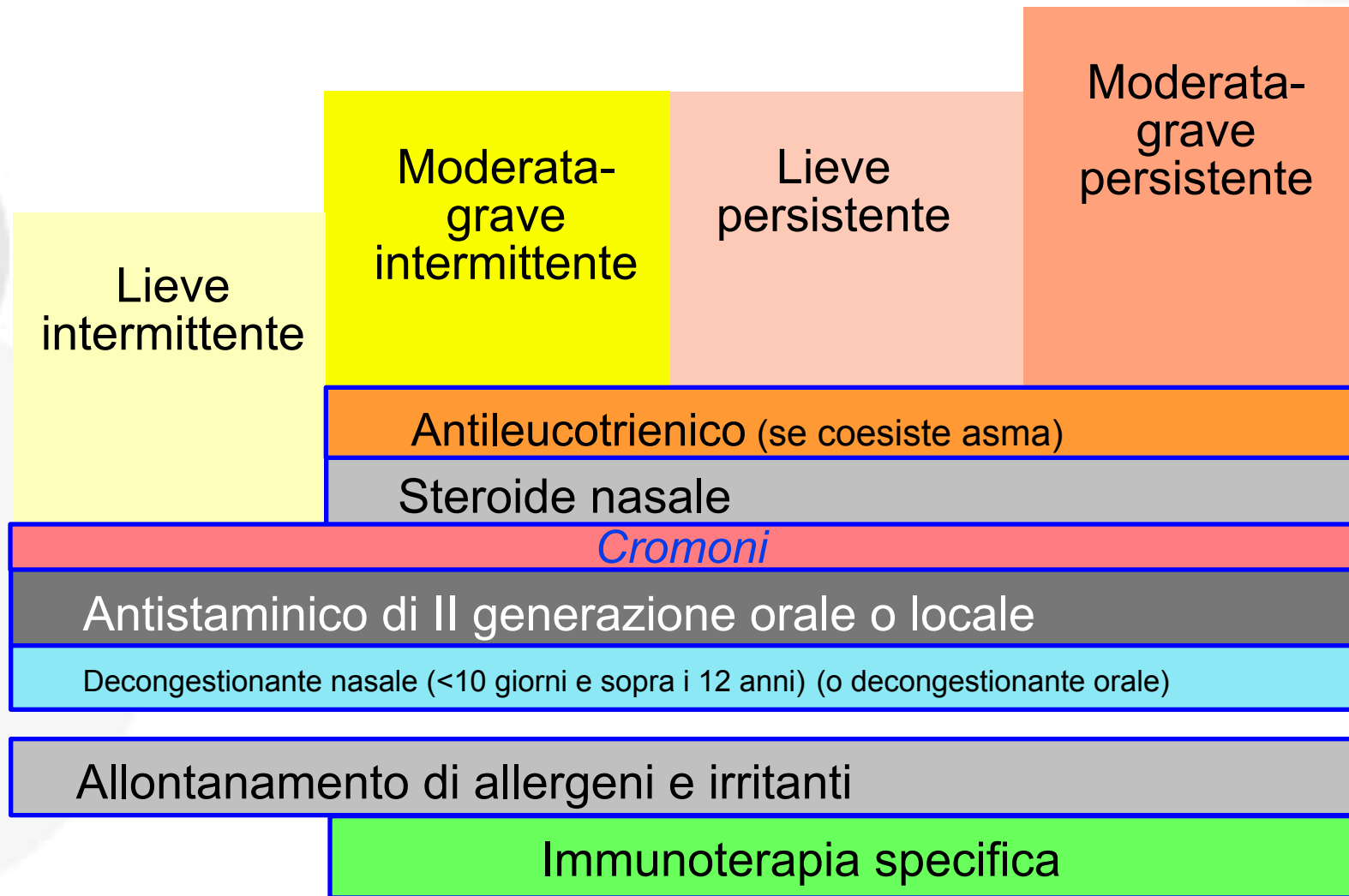
**costi**

## **Farmacoterapia**

- *sicurezza*
- *efficacia*
- *facilità di somministrazione*

**Educazione del  
paziente**  
*sempre indicata*

# Trattamento stepwise della rinite allergica



(Bousquet J et al., JACI 2008, modificato)





La comunicazione e l'educazione del paziente hanno un ruolo centrale nella gestione della rinite allergica, per ottenere un adeguato livello di compliance alle prescrizioni e di delegare al paziente adeguati spazi di autocontrollo e autogestione, sotto la supervisione del medico curante.

Il percorso dell'educazione terapeutica che guiderà il paziente o la sua famiglia verso un cambiamento nello stile di vita, adattandolo alle esigenze che la patologia richiede:

- Valutazione clinica e diagnosi documentata di RA
- Comunicazione della diagnosi e descrizione della malattia. Spiegazione del rapporto tra l'allergene e i sintomi e delle possibili reazioni crociate (pollini/alimenti).
- Indicazione dei rischi, compresa la possibilità di un'evoluzione naturale della malattia o dello sviluppo di comorbidità.
- Comunicazione delle migliori strategie per prevenire i sintomi
- Comunicazione della strategia terapeutica più adeguata
- Educazione all'autogestione nell'uso corretto dei farmaci e dei dispositivi medici.
- Valutazione periodica del paziente e verifica delle competenze acquisite
- **Utilizzo di App e mobile technology**

# CONTROLLO AMBIENTALE (ACARI)



REVIEW

Open Access



## A meta-analysis of baseline characteristics in trials on mite allergen avoidance in asthmatics: room for improvement

2020

Frank E. van Doven<sup>1</sup>, Nicolette W. de Jong<sup>1</sup>, Gert-Jan Braunstahl<sup>1,2</sup>, Roy Gerth van Wijk<sup>1</sup> and Lidia R. Arends<sup>1,3</sup>



Trusted evidence. Informed decisions. Better health.

2010

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

[Intervention Review]

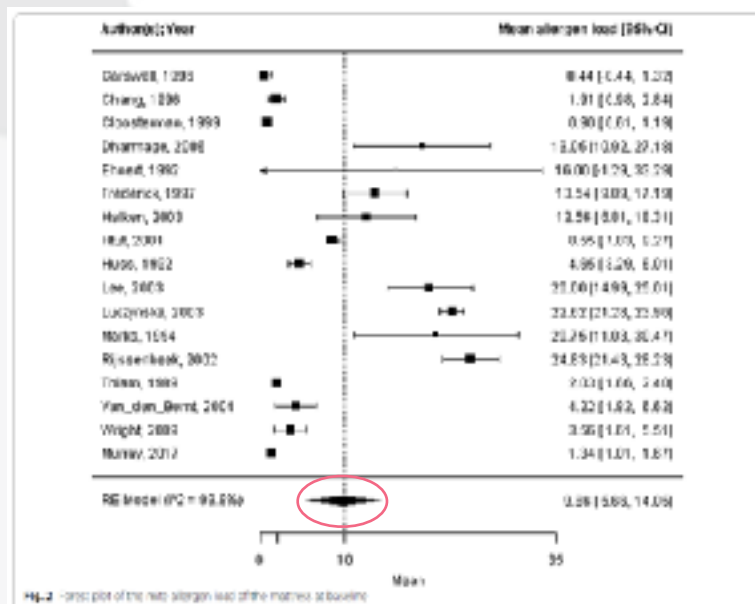
## House dust mite avoidance measures for perennial allergic rhinitis

Ale Gershki, Talva Huszti, Ulugbek Nurmatov, Corrado Raul van Schoyckl

Gli studi disponibili ad oggi sono stati condotti su piccoli campioni e con metodologia non sempre soddisfacente.

I risultati suggeriscono che l'uso di acaricidi o di misure intensive di pulizia delle camere da letto possono essere di qualche utilità nel ridurre i sintomi, e **possono quindi essere comunque suggerite** se lo si ritiene appropriato.

E' improbabile che l'uso dei soli coprimaterassi e copricuscini antiacaro risulti efficace.



Nessuna riduzione del carico allergenico con coprimaterassi

# Next-generation Allergic Rhinitis and Its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) guidelines for allergic rhinitis based on Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) and real-world evidence

Check for updates



**TABLE II.** Overall recommendations using GRADE

## ARIA 2016<sup>21</sup>

1. In patients with SAR, we suggest either a combination of INCS + OAH or INCS alone, but the potential net benefit might not justify spending additional resources.
2. In patients with PAR, INCSs alone are recommended rather than a combination of an INCS + an OAH.
3. In patients with SAR, we suggest either a combination of an INCS + an INAH or an INCS alone, but the choice of treatment depends on patient preferences. At initiation of treatment (first 2 weeks), a combination of an INCS + an INAH might act faster than an INCS alone and might therefore be preferred by some patients. In settings in which the additional cost of combination therapy is not large, a combination therapy might be a reasonable choice.
4. In patients with PAR, we suggest either a combination of an INCS + an INAH or an INCS alone.

*For all of these recommendations, the level of evidence was low<sup>2-3</sup> or very low.<sup>14</sup>*

## US practice parameters 2017<sup>22</sup>

For initial treatment of nasal symptoms of SAR in patients  $\geq 17$  years of age, clinicians:

- should routinely prescribe monotherapy with an INCS rather than a combination of an INCS and an oral H<sub>1</sub>-antihistamine or
- should recommend an INCS over an LTRA (for  $\geq 15$  years of age).
- For moderate-to-severe symptoms, clinicians can recommend the combination of an INCS and an INAH.

*INAH, intranasal antihistamine; LTRA, leukotriene receptor antagonists; OAH, oral antihistamine; PAR, perennial allergic rhinitis; SAR, seasonal allergic rhinitis.*

RA stagionale: o antiH1 orale+steroidi nasale o steroidi nasale da solo

RA perenne: steroidi nasale da solo piuttosto che antiH1 orale+steroidi nasale

RA stagionale: la combinazione nasale antiH1/steroidi può agire più rapidamente ed essere quindi preferita. Tolti i problemi di costo, la combinazione nasale è una scelta ragionevole.

RA perenne: steroidi nasale da solo o combinazione nasale antiH1/steroidi

JACI 2020; 145: 70-80

# Next-generation Allergic Rhinitis and Its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) guidelines for allergic rhinitis based on Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) and real-world evidence

Check for updates



JACI,2020

**TABLE III.** Comparison of the time of onset of action using environmental exposure chambers

Drug (dose)	Formulation	Onset of action	Parameter	Reference
<b>Ontario environmental exposure chamber<sup>38</sup></b>				
Azelastine	Nasal spray	15 min	TNSS	38
MPAzeFlu	Nasal spray	5 min	TNSS	37
Fluticasone propionate + oral loratadine (10 mg)	Nasal spray + tablet	160 min		
Olopatadine	Nasal spray	90 min	TNSS	39
Ciclesonide	Nasal spray	60 min	TNSS	40
Budesonide	Nasal spray	8 h	TNSS	41
Budesonide and azelastine	Nasal spray	20 min		
CIX-313 (solubilized budesonide + azelastine)	Nasal spray	20 min		
Levocetirizine	Tablet	160 min	MSS	42
<b>Vienna environmental exposure chamber</b>				
Astemisole-D, Loratadine-D	Tablet	65-70 min	No placebo MSS	43
Astemisole, loratadine, terfenadine-forte	Tablet	107-153 min	No placebo MSS	44
Azelastine (intranasal), desloratadine	Nasal/tablet	Azelastine: 15 min Desloratadine: 150 min	TNSS	45
Bilastine, ceririzine, fexofenadine	Tablet	No assessment before 60 min	TNSS	46
Cetirizine-D, budesonide	Nasal/tablet		No placebo	47
Cetirizine-D, xylometazoline nasal spray	Nasal/tablet		No placebo	48
Desloratadine	Tablet	30 min	Obstruction	49
Fluticasone furoate and levocabastine	Nasal spray	Combi: 15 min No data for fluticasone furoate or levocabastine	TNSS	50
Levocetirizine, loratadine	Tablet	Levocetirizine: 45 min Loratadine: 60 min	MSS	51
Rupatadine	Tablet	15 min	TNSS	52

Aze, Azelastine hydrochloride; MSS, mixed symptom score; TNSS, total nasal symptom score.

# Le opzioni terapeutiche in dettaglio



T1	Nonsedating H <sub>1</sub> -antihistamine (oral, intranasal, and ocular), leukotriene receptor antagonists, or cromones (intranasal and ocular)
T2	INCSs
T3	INCSs + intranasal azelastine
T4	Oral corticosteroid as a short course and an add-on treatment
T5	Consider referral to a specialist and allergen immunotherapy

IAR: RA intermittente  
PER: RA persistente

**TABLE V.** Consensus opinion for the different scenarios<sup>6</sup>

Part 1: Approach to treatment				
	Patient VAS	Phenotype	Tx	Consensus
1	≥5	IAR or PER	Yes	Step-up
2	≥2 to <5	IAR	Yes	Continue
3	<2	IAR	Yes	Step-down
4	≥2 to <5	PER	Yes	Continue or step-up
5	<2	PER	Yes	Step-down
6	≥2	IAR	No	Initiate
7	≥2	PER	No	Initiate
8	<2	IAR or PER	No	Initiate
Part 2: Specific treatment step-ups				
	Current Tx	Step-ups	Notes	
9	T1	T2 or T3		
10	T2	T3		
11	T3	T3 + T4 <sup>a</sup>	Consider T5↓	
12	T1 + T2	T3	Consider T5↓	
13	T1 + T3	T3 + T4 <sup>a</sup>	Consider T5↓	
14	T2 + T3	T3 + T4	Consider T5↓	
15	T5 + VAS ≥5	T5 + T1, T2 or T3		
16	T5 + VAS ≥2 to <5	T5 + T1, T2 or T3	T5 + T2 or T3 if congestion	
17	T5 + T1	T5 + T2 or T3		
18	T5 + T2	T5 + T3		
19	T5 + T3	Continue	Consider referral	

# Le opzioni terapeutiche in dettaglio



T1	Nonsedating H <sub>1</sub> -antihistamine (oral, intranasal, and ocular), leukotriene receptor antagonists, or cromones (intranasal and ocular)
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T5	Consider referral to a specialist and allergen immunotherapy

IAR: RA intermittente  
PER: RA persistente

## Part 3: Specific treatment step-downs

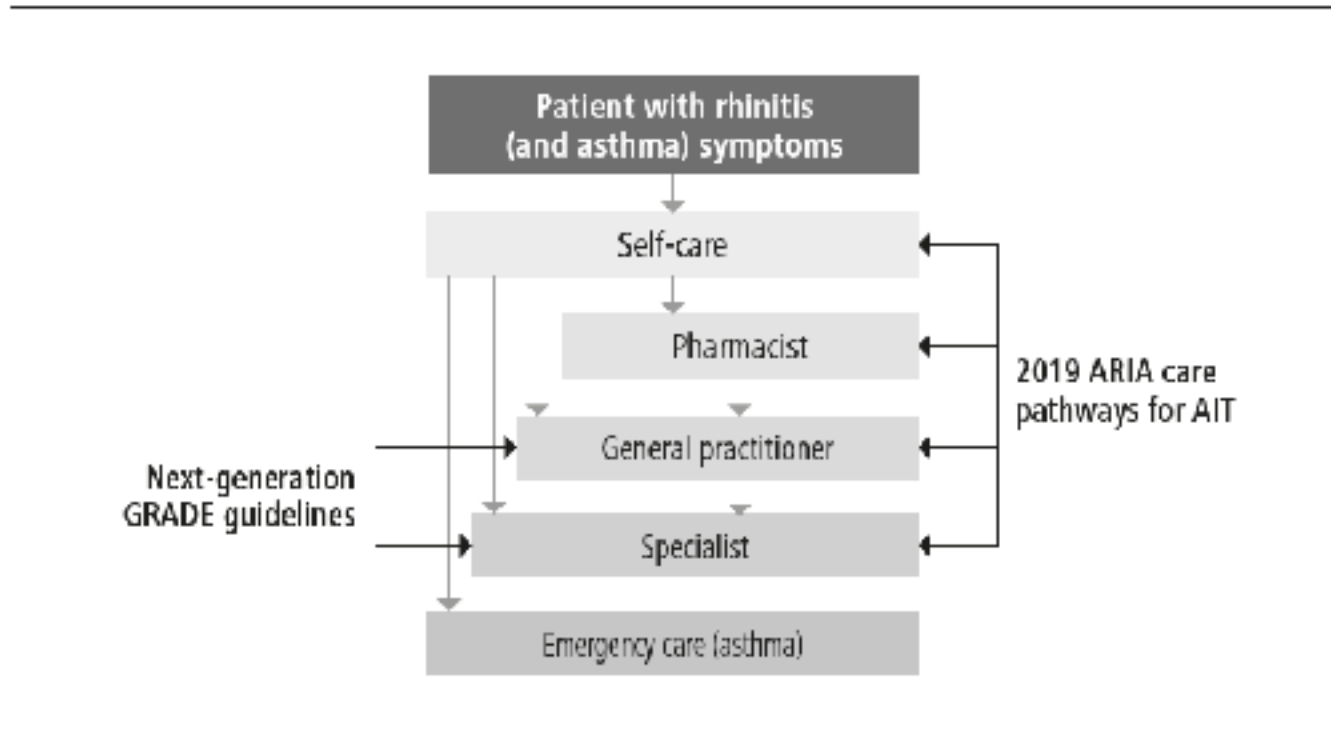
	Current Tx	Step-down	Notes
20	T3	T2 or T1	T2 if congestion
21	T2	T1	Continue T2 if congestion
22	T1	Stop	Not exposed to allergen
23	T1	Continue	Exposed to allergen
24	T1 + T2	T1 or T2	T2 if congestion
25	T1 + T3	T1 or T3	T3 if congestion
26	T2 + T3	T2 or T3	
27	T5 + T3	T5 + T1 or T2	T5 + T2 if congestion
28	T5 + T2	T5 + T1	Continue T5 + T2 if congestion
29	T5 + T1	T5	Not exposed to allergen
30	T5 + T1	T5 + T1	Exposed to allergen
31	T5	T5	Until end of course

## Part 4: Treatment initiation

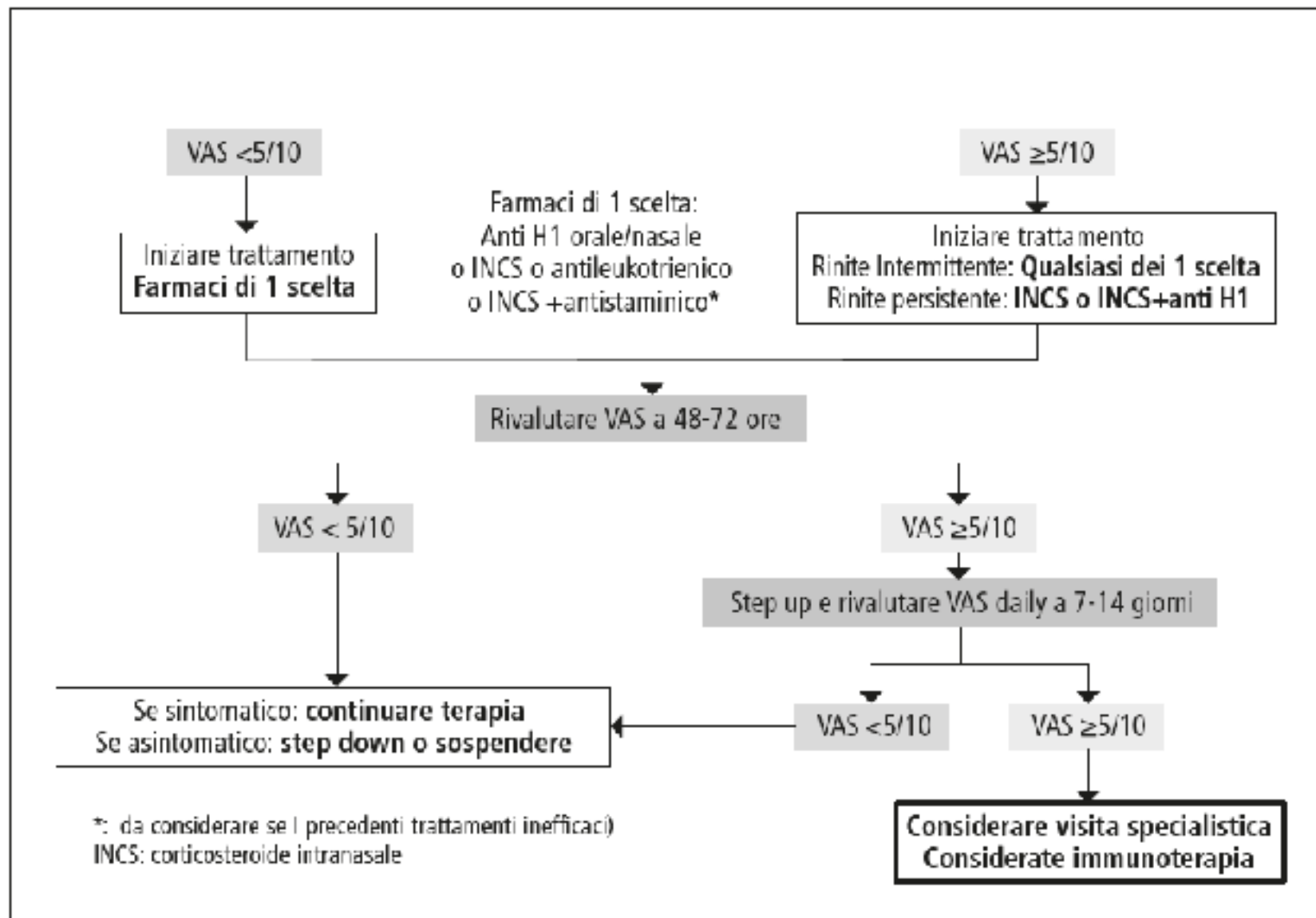
	Patients	Tx	Consensus	Note
32	IAR; VAS $\geq 5$	No	T1, T2, or T3	T2 or T3 if congestion
33	PER; VAS $\geq 5$	No	T2 or T3	
34	IAR or PER VAS $< 5$	No	T1, T2, or T3	T2 or T3 if congestion

## ARIA (Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma) 2019. Percorsi di cura per la rinite allergica – ITALIA

GIOVANNI PASSALACQUA<sup>1</sup>, LORENZO CECCHI<sup>2</sup>, GIORGIO WALTER CANDONICA<sup>3</sup>, CARLO LOMBARDI<sup>4</sup>,  
MARIA TERESA VENTURA<sup>5</sup>, CLAUS BACHERT<sup>6</sup>, WYSTKE J. FOKKENS<sup>7</sup>, TARI HAAHTELA<sup>8</sup>, LUDGER KLIMEK<sup>9</sup>,  
NIKOS G. PAPADOPOULOS<sup>10</sup>, OLIVER PFAAR<sup>11</sup>, ARUNAS VALIULIS<sup>12</sup>, GABRIELLE L. ONORATO<sup>13</sup>,  
WIENCZYSLAWA CZARLEWSKI<sup>14</sup>, ANNA BEDBROOK<sup>15</sup>, JEAN BOUSQUET<sup>13,15,16</sup>  
PER CONTO DEL GRUPPO ARIA-ITALIA\*

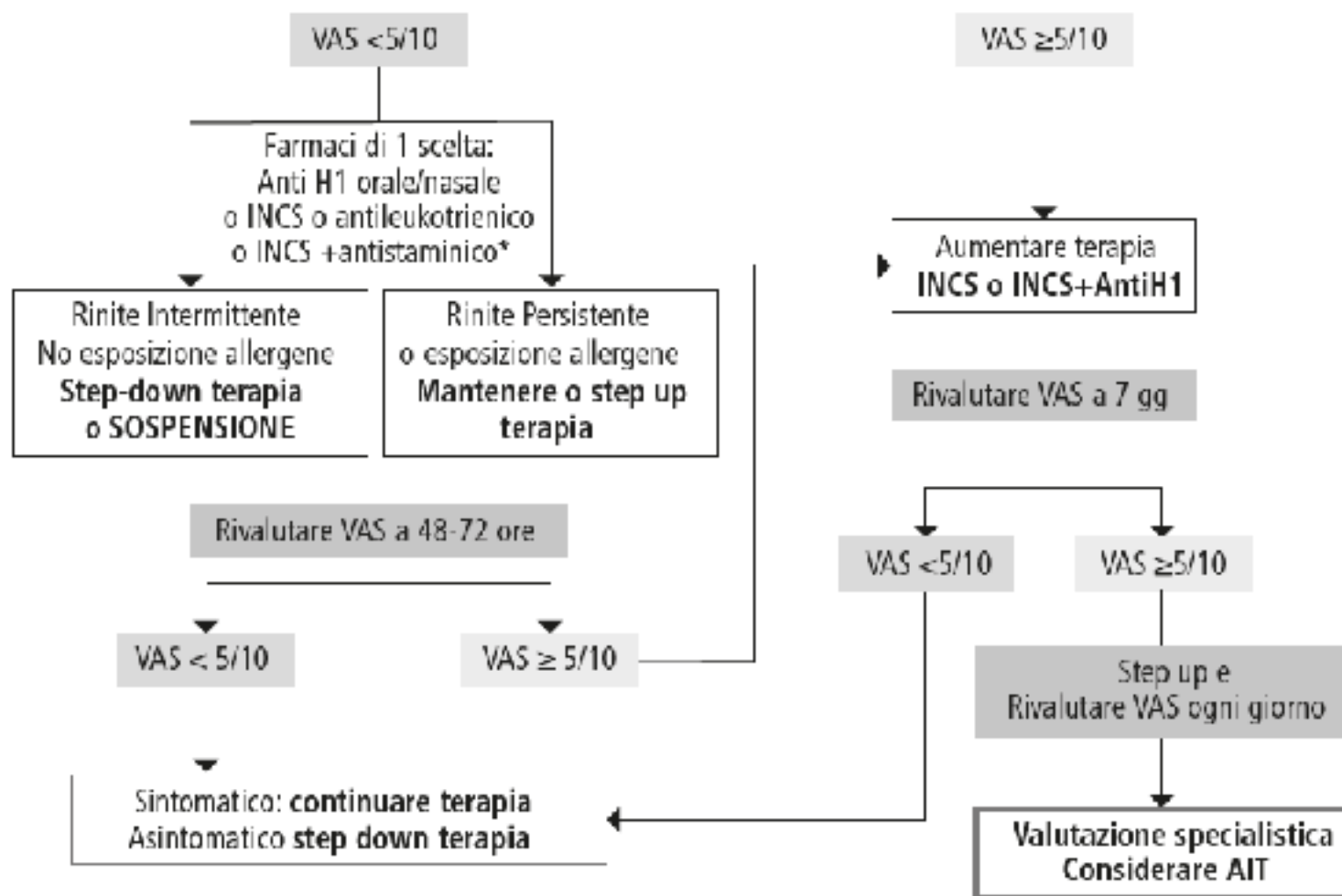


# VALUTAZIONE DEL CONTROLLO NEL PAZIENTE NON TRATTATO E SINTOMATICO





# VALUTAZIONE DEL CONTROLLO NEL PAZIENTE TRATTATO E SINTOMATICO



### Tabella 3. Risultati sul trattamento della RA in real-life.

- I pazienti non seguono le raccomandazioni delle linee guida e spesso ricorrono all'auto-medicazione.
- L'aderenza al trattamento è insoddisfacente.
- I pazienti tendono ad assumere i farmaci quando hanno sintomi e ad aumentare il trattamento se peggiorano. I farmaci aggiuntivi non sembrano migliorare il controllo sintomatico.
- MPAzeFlu risulta superiore agli steroidi nasali, che sono superiori agli antiH1 orali.

### Box 1. Raccomandazioni per la terapia farmacologica della rinite allergica.

- Gli antistaminici orali o nasali sono meno efficaci degli steroidi nasali nel controllo dei sintomi. Tuttavia, alcuni pazienti con disturbo lieve/moderato preferiscono i farmaci orali a quelli intranasali.
- Il confronto tra antistaminici orali e nasali rimane incerto tra le linee guida. Non ci sono al momento raccomandazioni chiare.
- Nei pazienti con RA grave gli steroidi nasali rimangono il trattamento di prima linea, anche se l'effetto è ritardato.
- L'associazione di antistaminico orale e steroide nasale non risulta più efficace dello steroide nasale da solo.
- L'associazione di FP e azelastina intranasale in device singolo, è più efficace di ciascuna terapia singola, nei pazienti con RA grave o quando è richiesta una rapida riduzione dei sintomi<sup>55-61</sup>.
- Tutti i farmaci raccomandati sono considerati sicuri al dosaggio raccomandato. Gli antistaminici di prima generazione sono sedativi, e non dovrebbero essere utilizzati<sup>62</sup>, così come i vasocostrittori topici o sistemici per periodi superiori ai 10 giorni.
- Gli steroidi intramuscolo depot sono controindicati<sup>26,27,58-61</sup>.



- Gli antistaminici orali o topici di seconda generazione sono raccomandati per il trattamento della rinite e della congiuntivite in adulti e bambini.
- Gli steroidi nasali sono raccomandati per il trattamento della rinite allergica in adulti e bambini; sono i farmaci più efficaci nella rinite allergica.

*ARIA, Allergy 2016*



- Gli steroidi depot non sono raccomandati.
- Gli steroidi sistemici non devono essere utilizzati per periodi lunghi per motivi di sicurezza.
- I cromoni possono essere usati per il trattamento della rinite e della congiuntivite allergica, ma la loro efficacia è modesta.
- L'ipratropio può essere utilizzato per trattare la rinorrea, se questa è importante.
- I decongestionanti topici possono essere usati (sopra i 12 anni), solo per brevi periodi, se l'ostruzione nasale è molto severa.



Gli antistaminici di II generazione sono efficaci su rinorrea, starnuti e prurito. Alcuni di essi possiedono attività antinfiammatorie e agiscono in parte anche sull'ostruzione.

*Nayak, Allergy 2001; Wilson, Allergy 2002; Simons, JACI 2003; Potter, Allergy 2003; Hore, Clin Exp Allergy 2005*

I corticosteroidi nasali sono efficaci sull'ostruzione. Il massimo effetto richiede 24-48 ore, ma possono agire sui sintomi dopo circa 12 ore.

*Jen, Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol 2000; Denkwicz, JACI 2003*

Alcuni corticosteroidi nasali (beclometasone dipropionato, mometasone furoato e fluticasone furoato) hanno mostrato di poter migliorare anche gli eventuali sintomi oculari concomitanti.

*Kaiser et al. JACI 2007;119; Bielory Ann Allergy 2008; Weinstein et al., Allergy Asthma Proc.2014*

# Caratteristiche farmacocinetiche e farmacodinamiche degli steroidi topici nasali



Table 2. Pharmacodynamic/Pharmacokinetic Properties of Inhaled Corticosteroids<sup>2,7,9-14</sup>

Drug	Receptor Binding Affinity <sup>a</sup>	Lung Delivery (%)	Protein Binding (%)	Oral Bioavailability (%)	Systemic Clearance (L/h)	Distribution Volume (L)	Half-Life (h)	
							IV	Inhaled
Beclomethasone dipropionate/ 17-monopropionate <sup>b</sup>	0.4/13.5	50–60	87	20/40	150/120	20/424	0.5/2.7	UK/2.7
Budesonide	9.4	15–30 <sup>c</sup>	88	11	84	280	2.8	2.0
Ciclesonide/ desciclesonide <sup>b</sup>	0.12/12.0	50	99/99	<1/<1	152/228	207/897	0.96/3.4	0.5/4.8
Flunisolide	1.8	68	80	20	58	96	1.6	1.6
Fluticasone propionate	18	20 <sup>c</sup>	90	≤1	86	318–859	7.8	14.4
Mometasone furoate	23 <sup>d</sup>	11 <sup>d</sup>	99	<1	53	152	5.0	UK
Triamcinolone acetonide	3.8	22	71	23	45–89	103	2.0	3.8

DPI = dry-powder inhaler; HFA-MDI = hydrofluoroalkane-propelled metered-dose inhaler; IV = intravenous; UK = unknown.

<sup>a</sup>Receptor binding affinities are relative to dexamethasone equal to 1.

<sup>b</sup>Beclomethasone dipropionate and ciclesonide are prodrugs that are activated in the lung to their active metabolites beclomethasone 17-monopropionate and desciclesonide, respectively.

<sup>c</sup>These values are for the respective DPIs. All other delivery values are for the respective HFA-MDI preparations under ideal conditions in older children and adults. Actual deliveries are highly patient dependent. The fluticasone propionate DPI delivers 15%; budesonide inhalation suspension delivers 5–8%, depending on the nebulizer.

<sup>d</sup>Mometasone furoate studied in a different receptor system. Value estimated from relative values of beclomethasone dipropionate, triamcinolone acetonide, and fluticasone propionate in that system.

*Kelly et al, Ann Pharmacother 2009*

# L'importanza del device anche nella rinite allergica e non solo nell'asma e nella BPCO



Rhinitis, sinusitis, and ocular allergy

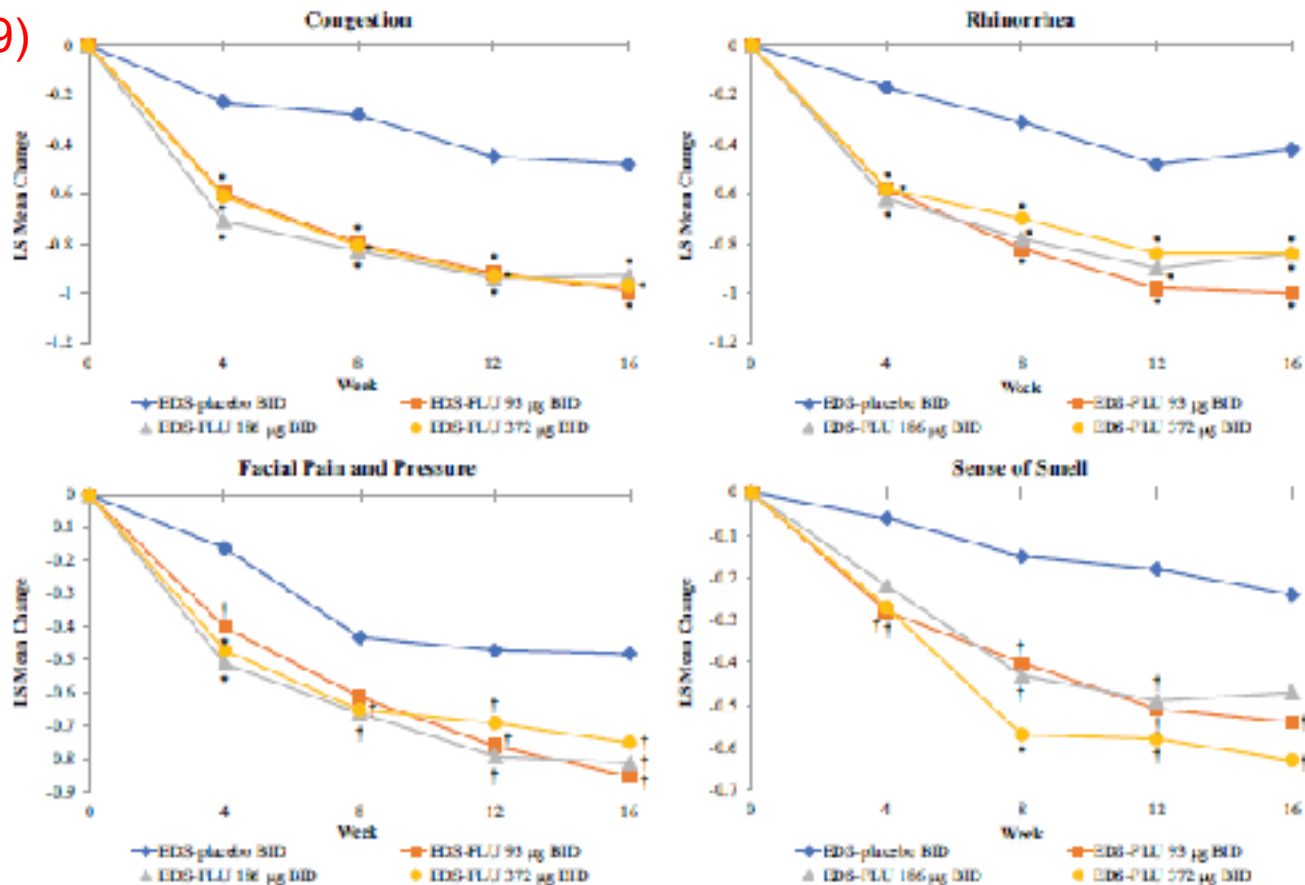
## NAVIGATE II: Randomized, double-blind trial of the exhalation delivery system with fluticasone for nasal polyposis

Share the updates

Donald A. Leppold, MD,<sup>1</sup> David Ekoyan, MD,<sup>2</sup> John C. Messina, PharmD,<sup>3</sup> Cuk-Itz Kashi-Gonzalez, MA,<sup>4</sup> Per G. Djupesland, MD, PhD,<sup>5</sup> and Kerry A. Mahood, MD, MPH<sup>6</sup> <sup>1</sup>Paragon, 74 Sibleypark, York, Hants, UK and <sup>2</sup>Oslo, Norway



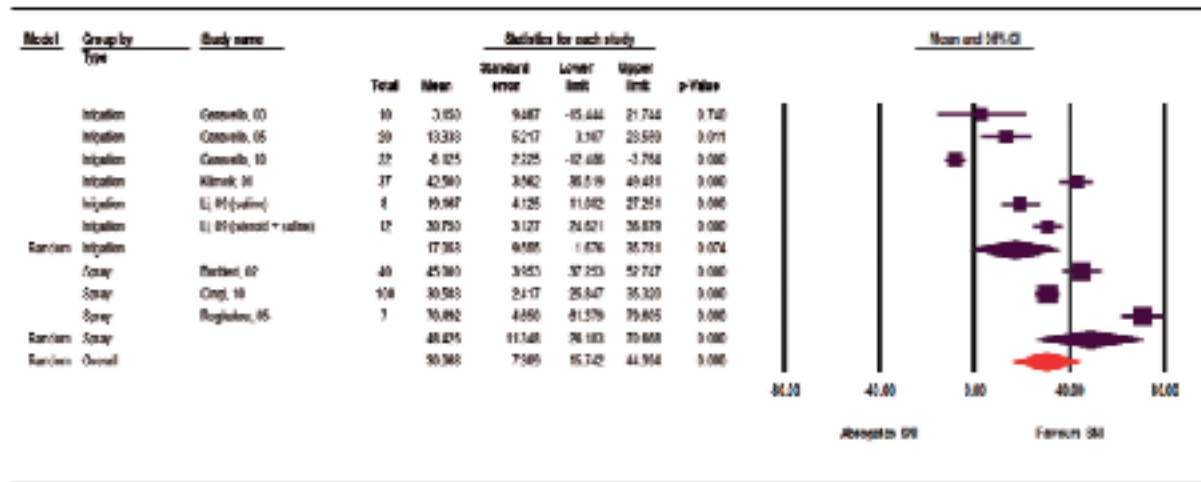
(JACI, 2019)



## Nasal irrigation as an adjunctive treatment in allergic rhinitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Kristina E. Hermelingmeier, M.D.,<sup>2</sup> Rainer K. Weber, Ph.D.,<sup>1</sup> Martin Hellmich, Ph.D.,<sup>2</sup> Christine P. Ilcubach, M.D.,<sup>2</sup> and Ralph Mösges, Ph.D.<sup>2</sup>

Am J Rhinol Allergy 2012



### 3.4.4.3. Nasal or antral irrigation

The results between the groups were compared. Most of them offer evidence that nasal washouts or irrigations with isotonic or hypertonic saline are beneficial in terms of alleviation of symptoms. Hypertonic saline is preferred to isotonic saline in the treatment of rhinosinusitis by some authors in the USA, mostly based on a paper indicating that it significantly improves nasal mucociliary clearance measured by saccharine testing in healthy volunteers<sup>(370)</sup>.

European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis and Nasal Polyps 2012

EBS + EAWO guidelines for acute and chronic rhinosinusitis with and without nasal polyps based on systematic review





REVIEW

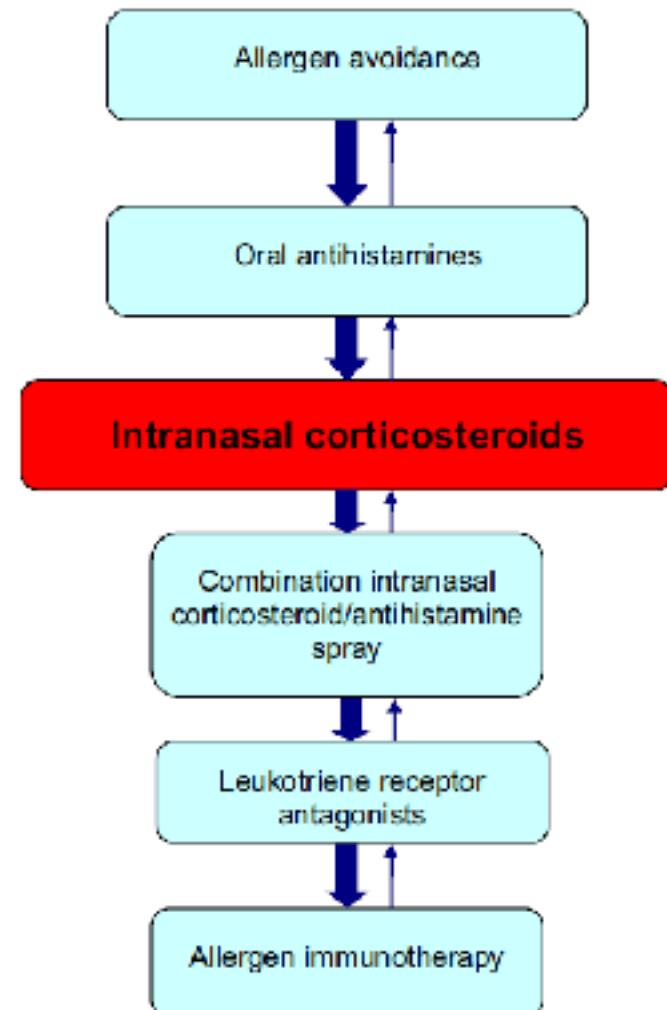
Open Access

## Allergic rhinitis

Peter Small<sup>1</sup>, Paul K. Keith<sup>2</sup> and Harold Kim<sup>2,3\*</sup>

### Key take-home messages

- Allergic rhinitis is linked strongly with asthma and conjunctivitis.
- Allergen skin testing is the best diagnostic test to confirm allergic rhinitis.
- Intranasal corticosteroids are the mainstay of treatment for most patients that present to physicians with allergic rhinitis.
- Allergen immunotherapy is an effective immune-modulating treatment that should be recommended if pharmacologic therapy for allergic rhinitis is not effective or is not tolerated.

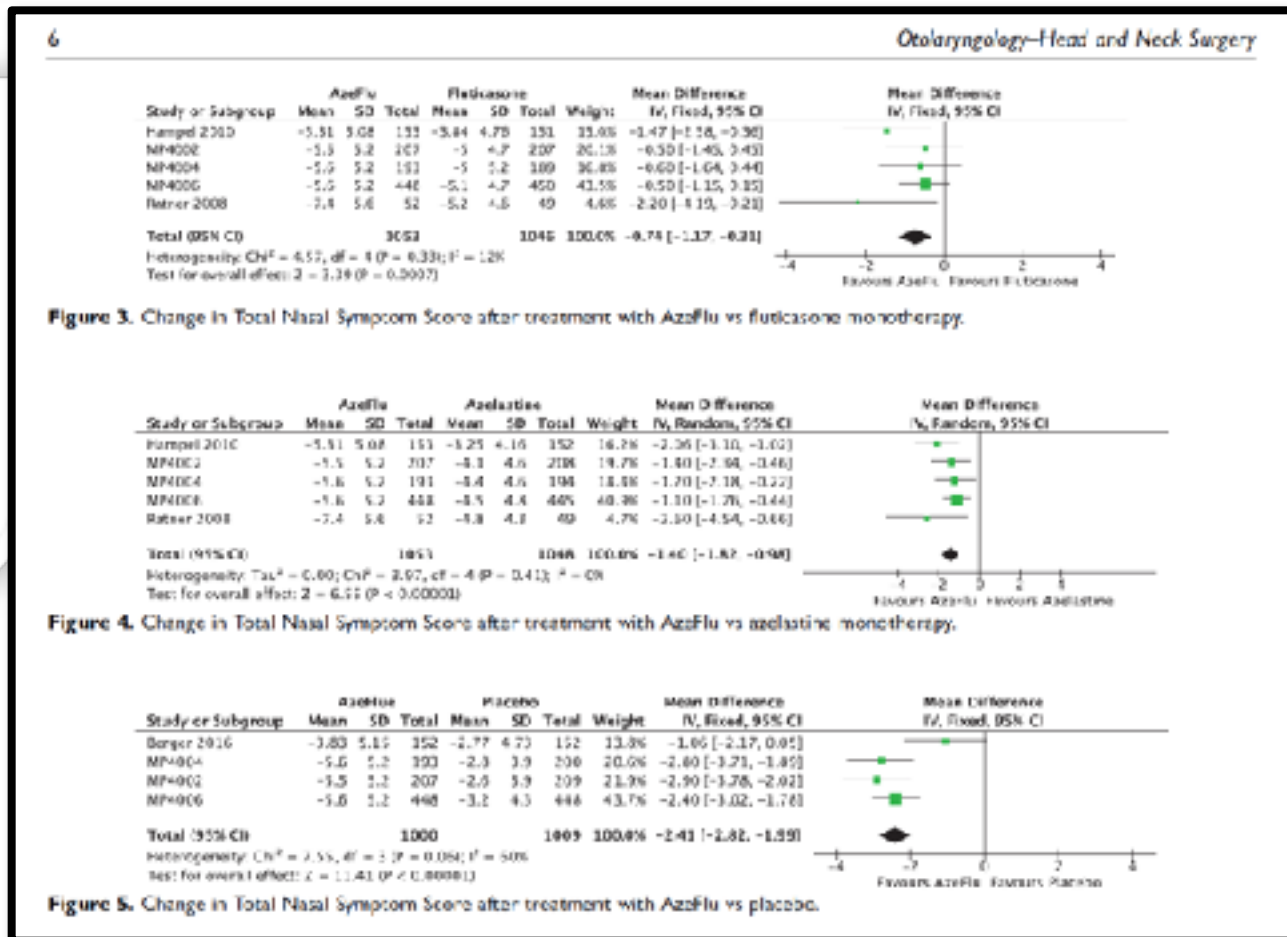




# Intranasal Azelastine and Fluticasone as Combination Therapy for Allergic Rhinitis: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Peter M. Debbaneh<sup>1</sup>, Anna K. Bareiss, MD<sup>1</sup>, Sarah K. Wise, MD<sup>2</sup>, and Edward D. McCoul, MD, MPH<sup>1,3,4</sup>

**Conclusion:** Current evidence supports both efficacy and superiority of combination intranasal azelastine and fluticasone in reducing patient-reported symptom scores in patients with allergic rhinitis. Combination nasal spray should be considered as second-line therapy in patients with allergic rhinitis that is not controlled with monotherapy.



Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery **2019**



2021

## Efficacy and safety of twice-daily olopatadine–mometasone combination nasal spray (GSP301) in the treatment of allergic rhinitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis

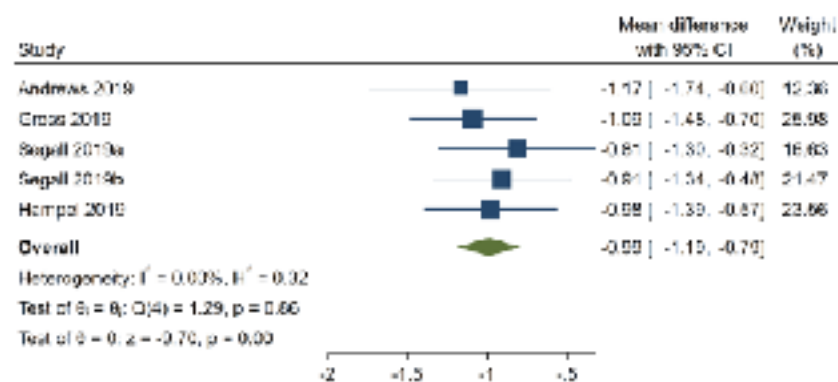
Ru Chen<sup>1,2</sup> · Dandan Zheng<sup>1</sup> · Yajun zhang<sup>2</sup> · Guoqi Sima<sup>1,2</sup>

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European Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

**Fig. 2** GSP301 vs. Placebo for rTNSS improvement in AR patients. Segall 2019a: the short-term (6 weeks) effect of GSP301; Segall 2019b: the long-term (52 weeks) effect of GSP301. CI confidence interval



Fixed-effects, inverse-variance model



2021

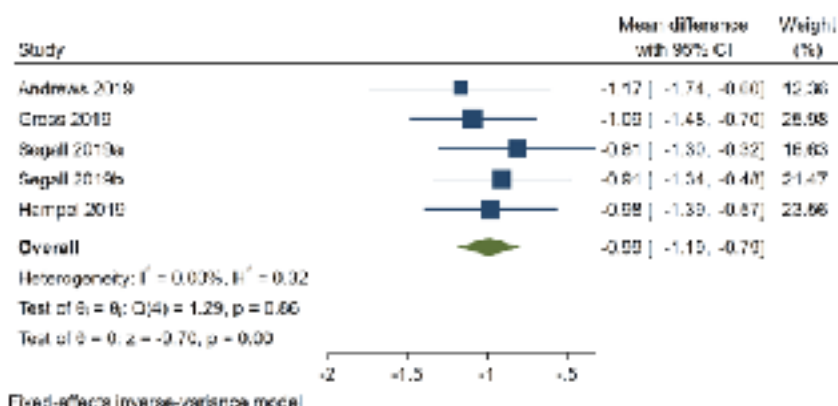
## Efficacy and safety of twice-daily olopatadine–mometasone combination nasal spray (GSP301) in the treatment of allergic rhinitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Ru Chen<sup>1,2</sup> · Dandan Zheng<sup>1</sup> · Yajun zhang<sup>2</sup> · Guoqi Sima<sup>1,2</sup>

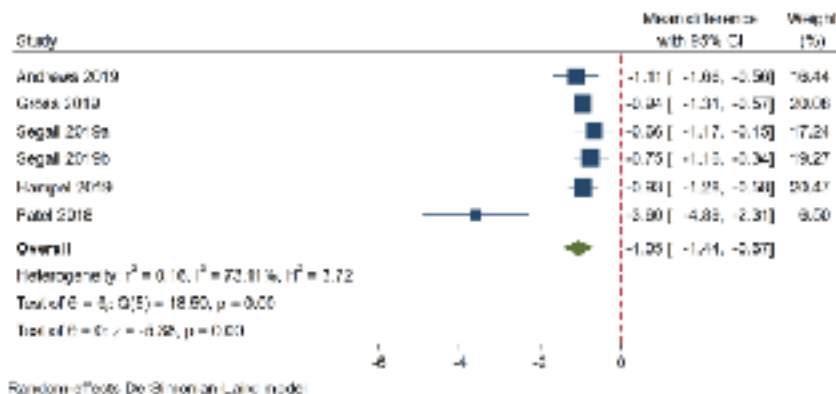
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**Fig. 2** GSP301 vs. Placebo for rTNSS improvement in AR patients. Segall 2019a: the short-term (6 weeks) effect of GSP301; Segall 2019b: the long-term (>2 weeks) effect of GSP301. CI confidence interval



**Fig. 3** Improvement in rTNSS in patients with AR: GSP301 VS Placebo. Segall 2019a: the short-term (6 weeks) effect of GSP301; Segall 2019b: the long-term (>2 weeks) effect of GSP301. CI confidence interval





2021

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Study
Andrews 2019
Cross 2019
Segall 2019a
Segall 2019b
Hempel 2019
<b>Overall</b>
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0.00\%$ , $H^2 = 0.02$
Test of $\theta = 0$ ; $Q(4) = 1.29$ , $p = 0.86$
Test of $\theta = 0$ ; $z = -0.70$ , $p = 0.00$

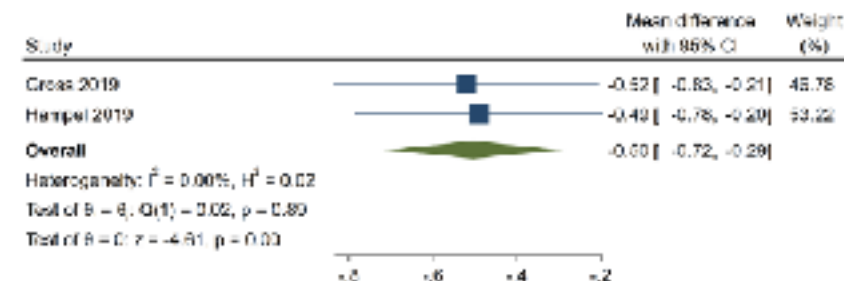
Fixed-effects, inverse-variance model

**Fig. 3** Improvement in rTNSS in patients with AR: GSP301 VS Placebo. Segall 2019a: the short-term (6 weeks) effect of GSP301; Segall 2019b: the long-term (>2 weeks) effect of GSP301. CI confidence interval

Study
Andrews 2019
Cross 2019
Segall 2019a
Segall 2019b
Hempel 2019
Fatal 2018
<b>Overall</b>
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0.16$ , $I^2 = 70.81\%$ , $H^2 = 2.72$
Test of $\theta = 0$ ; $Q(5) = 18.60$ , $p = 0.00$
Test of $\theta = 0$ ; $z = -6.98$ , $p = 0.00$

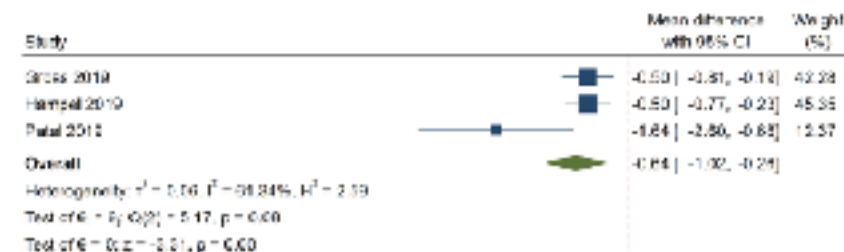
Random-effects, DerSimonian-Laird model

**Fig. 4** Improvement in rTOSS in patients with AR: GSP301 VS Placebo. CI confidence interval



Fixed-effects, inverse-variance model

**Fig. 5** Improvement in rTOSS in patients with AR: GSP301 VS Placebo. CI confidence interval



Random-effects, DerSimonian-Laird model

Overall	-0.64 [-1.02, -0.26]	53.47
Overall	-0.80 [-1.21, -0.39]	9.00
Overall	-1.25 [-1.71, -0.87]	



## Efficacy and safety of twice-daily olopatadine–mometasone combination nasal spray (GSP301) in the treatment of allergic rhinitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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European Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

**Fig. 7** RQLQ score: GSP301 VS Placebo. Segal 2019a: the 6 weeks effect of GSP301; Segal 2019b: the 52 weeks effect of GSP301. CI confidence interval

Study  
 The long-term  
 Segal 2019b  
 Heterogeneity  
 Test of  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$

The short-term  
 Gross 2019  
 Segal 2019a  
 Hampel  
 Heterogeneity  
 Test of  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$

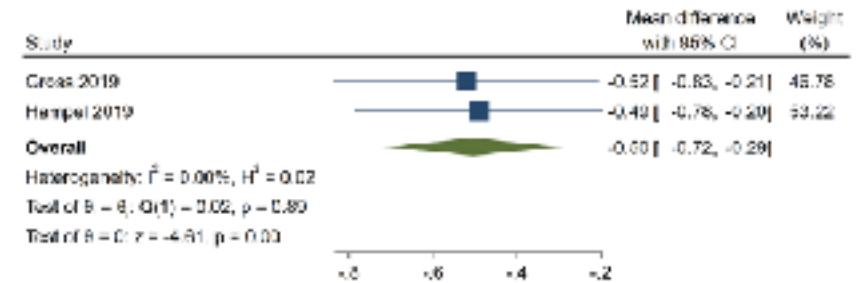
Overall  
 Heterogeneity  
 Test of group

Fixed-effects inverse-variance model

Overall  
 Heterogeneity:  $I^2 = 0.16$ ,  $I^2 = 73.81\%$ ,  $H^2 = 2.72$   
 Test of  $\theta = \theta_1$ :  $Q(5) = 18.65$ ,  $p = 0.00$   
 Test of  $\theta = 0$ :  $Z = -6.38$ ,  $p = 0.00$

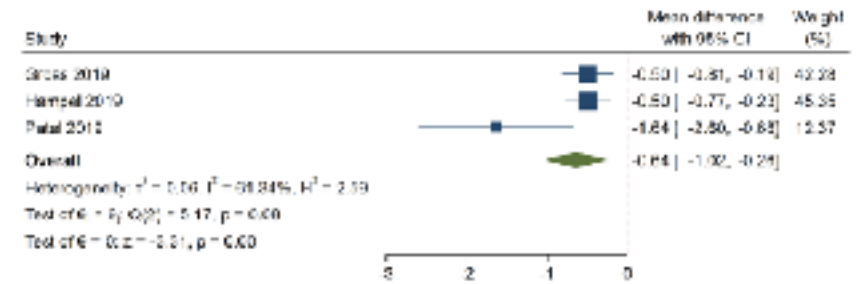
Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model

**Fig. 4** Improvement in rTOSS in patients with AR: GSP301 VS Placebo. CI confidence interval



Fixed-effects inverse-variance model

**Fig. 5** Improvement in rIUSS in patients with AR: GSP301 VS Placebo. CI confidence interval



Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model

Overall  
 Heterogeneity:  $I^2 = 0.16$ ,  $I^2 = 98.84\%$ ,  $H^2 = 2.19$   
 Test of  $\theta = \theta_1$ :  $Q(2) = 5.17$ ,  $p = 0.00$   
 Test of  $\theta = 0$ :  $Z = -2.21$ ,  $p = 0.00$

# Cenni storici sull'immunoterapia allergene-specifica (AIT)

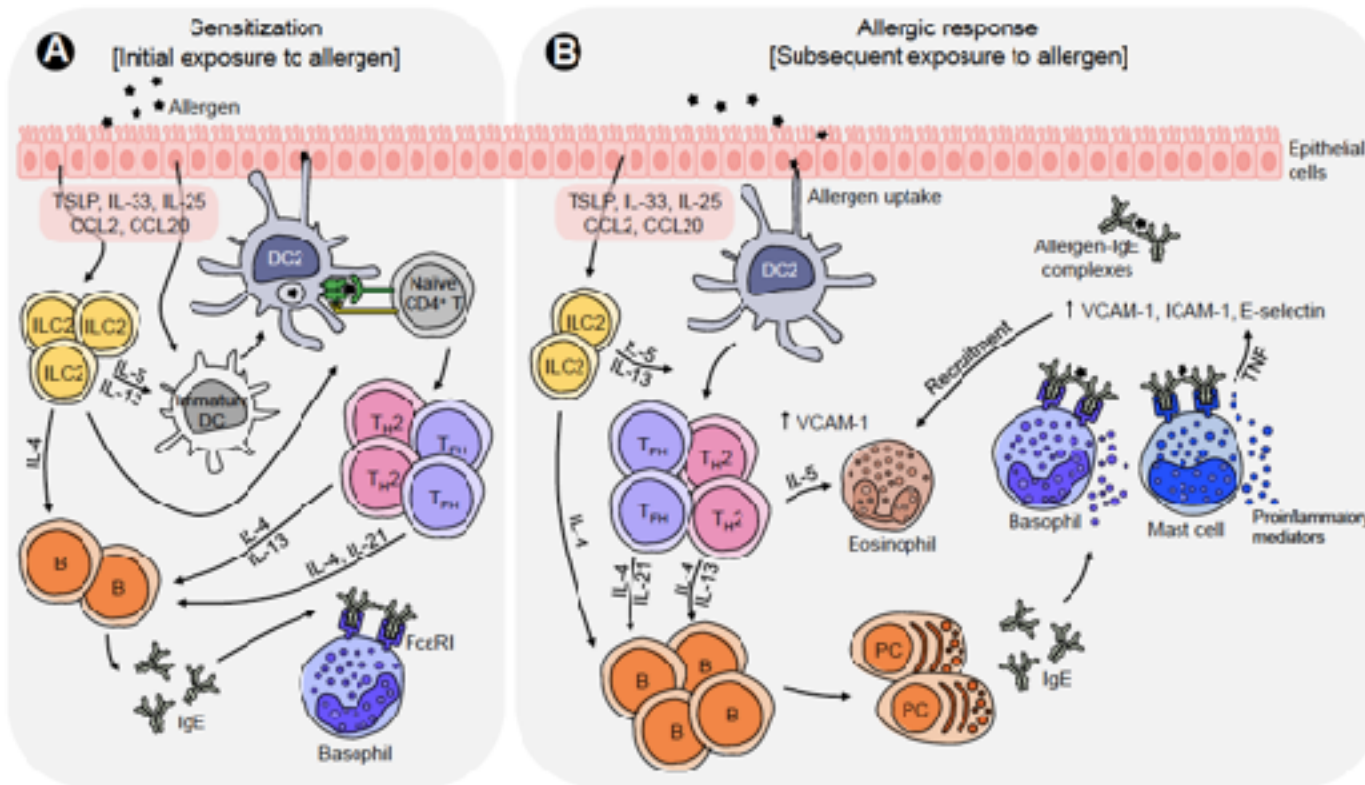




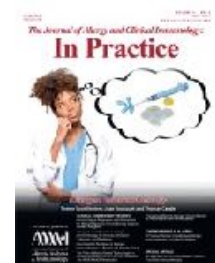
## Clinical Commentary Review

### Immunological Responses and Biomarkers for Allergen-Specific Immunotherapy Against Inhaled Allergens

Muhammad H. Shamji, PhD, FAAAAI<sup>1,2</sup>, Jenice A. Laybati, PhD<sup>3,4</sup>, Haniyah Sharif, MSc<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Martin Penagos, MD, MSc<sup>6</sup>, and Stephen R. Durham, MD, FRCP<sup>3,4</sup> London, United Kingdom, and Galesburg, Illinois



La somministrazione di alte dosi di allergene normalizza la funzione delle cellule dendritiche (DC), che producono IL-12, IL-27, IL-10 e favoriscono la deviazione da TH2 a TH1. Si induce anche la risposta Treg e Breg, che producono IgA, IgG, e IgG4 «bloccanti».



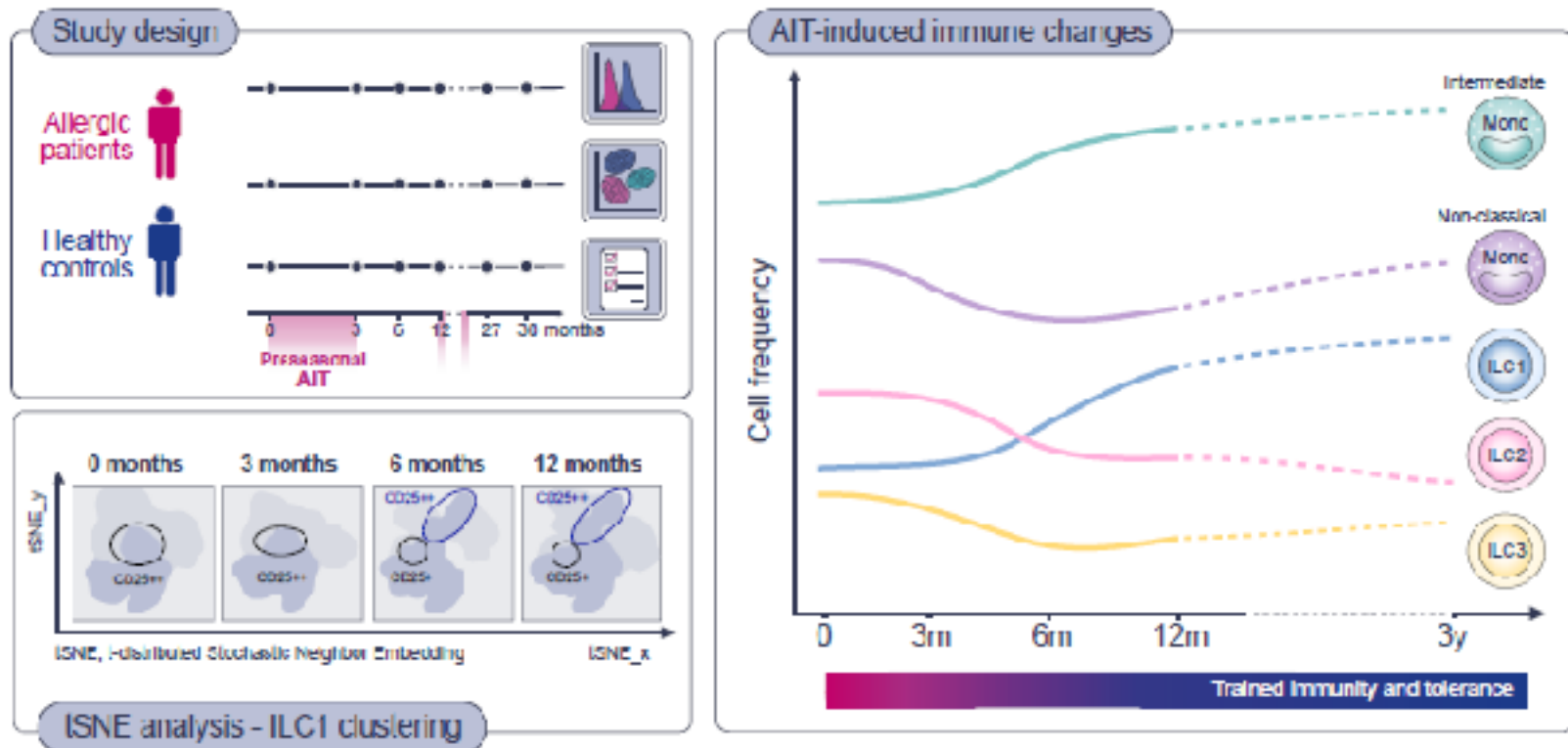




## Trained immunity and tolerance in innate lymphoid cells, monocytes, and dendritic cells during allergen-specific immunotherapy

Andrzej Eljaszewicz, PhD,<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup> Fiorella Ruchti, MSc,<sup>a,b,\*</sup> Urszula Radzikowska, MSc,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Anna Globinska, PhD,<sup>a,b</sup> Tadech Boonpiyathad, MD, PhD,<sup>a,b,d,e</sup> Anna Gschwend, MD, PhD,<sup>g</sup> Hideaki Morita, MD, PhD,<sup>a,b,f</sup> Arthur Helbling, MD, PhD,<sup>g</sup> Stefania Arasi, MD, PhD,<sup>a,h</sup> Helga Kahlert, PhD,<sup>i</sup> Nadine Berek, PhD,<sup>j</sup> Andreas Nandy, PhD,<sup>j</sup> Mübeccel Akdis, MD, PhD,<sup>a</sup> Christoph Willers, MD, PhD,<sup>j</sup> Marcin Moniuszko, MD, PhD,<sup>g,i</sup> Cezmi A. Akdis, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> and Milena Sokolowska, MD, PhD<sup>a,b</sup>  
*Davos and Bern, Switzerland; Białystok, Poland; Bangkok, Thailand; Tokyo, Japan; Rome, Italy; and Reinbek, Germany*

Studio longitudinale che mostra che la risposta clinica all'ITS correla con modifiche anche nell'immunità innata (e non solo allergene-specifica)



JACI, 2021



1. Meccanismo IgE accertato (skin test/CAP)
2. Chiara relazione causale tra esposizione all'allergene e sintomatologia
3. Esclusione di altri fattori scatenanti
4. Gravità dei sintomi (inclusi effetti su attività lavorativa o scolastica)
5. Risposta alla farmacoterapia
6. Disponibilità di estratto standardizzato di cui sia stata dimostrata efficacia.
7. Assenza di controindicazioni (trattamento con beta-bloccanti, malattie immunologiche sistemiche, asma grave, accertata mancanza di compliance)
8. Rapporto Costo/Beneficio



L'immunoterapia sottocutanea (SCIT) ha un lieve margine di rischio per effetti collaterali gravi. Risulta comunque un trattamento sicuro, se praticato con le opportune precauzioni ed attenzioni.

L'immunoterapia sublinguale (SLIT) ha una incidenza di effetti avversi minore rispetto alla SCIT. Sono stati segnalati ad oggi solo 16 casi di anafilassi, e nessuna reazione mortale.

Con la SLIT, la maggioranza degli effetti collaterali sono locali (prurito, bruciore, modesto edema della lingua) e scompaiono dopo le prime dosi

La prima dose di SLIT dovrebbe essere somministrata sotto controllo medico.

# Controindicazioni assolute e relative



POSITION PAPER

## Clinical contraindications to allergen immunotherapy: EAACI position paper

C. Pitsios<sup>1</sup>, P. Demoly<sup>2,3</sup>, M. B. Bilò<sup>4</sup>, R. Gerth van Wijk<sup>5</sup>, O. Pfarr<sup>6,7</sup>, G. J. Sturm<sup>8</sup>, P. Rodríguez del Río<sup>9</sup>, M. Tsoumari<sup>10</sup>, R. Gawlik<sup>11</sup>, G. Paraskevopoulos<sup>12</sup>, F. Ruëff<sup>13</sup>, E. Veloso<sup>14</sup>, N. G. Papadopoulos<sup>15,16</sup> & M. A. Calderón<sup>17</sup>

Pregnancy (initiation of AIT)	A	A	A
Pregnancy (continuation of AIT)	No	No	No
Children (<2 years of age)	A	A	A
Children (2–5 years of age)	R	R	R
Any other age groups	No	No	No
HIV (A, B stages; CD4 <sup>+</sup> >200/μl)	R	R	R
AIDS	A	A	A

**Table 2** Absolute (A) and relative (R) contraindications for AIT

Medical condition	Aeroallergens		Venom immunotherapy
	SCIT	SLIT	
Asthma (partially controlled)	R	R	R
Asthma (uncontrolled)	A	A	A
Autoimmune disorders in remission	R	R	R
Autoimmune disorders in active forms (nonresponding to treatment)	A	A	A
Malignant neoplasias	A	A	R
β-Blockers	R	R	No
ACE inhibitors	No	No	R
MAOIs	No	No	No
Cardiovascular diseases	R	R	No
Pregnancy (initiation of AIT)	A	A	A
Pregnancy (continuation of AIT)	No	No	No
Children (<2 years of age)	A	A	A
Children (2–5 years of age)	R	R	R
Any other age groups	No	No	No
HIV (A, B stages; CD4 <sup>+</sup> >200/μl)	R	R	R
AIDS	A	A	A
Psychiatric and/or mental disorders	R	R	R
Chronic infections	R	R	R
Immunodeficiencies	R	R	R
Use of immunosuppressive drugs	R	R	R

AIT, allergen immunotherapy; MAOIs, monoamine oxidase inhibitors; SCIT, subcutaneous immunotherapy; SLIT, sublingual immunotherapy; A, absolute contraindication; R, relative contraindication; No, no contraindication.



- Dal 51% all'81% dei pazienti americani ed europei è polisensibilizzato. Ciò non implica che tutte le sensibilizzazioni siano responsabili di sintomatologia.
- In Europa le formulazioni sono prevalentemente basate su estratti a singolo allergene (anche per il paziente polisensibile), mentre negli USA contengono in media 8 componenti differenti.
- In recenti studi, ampi e ben disegnati, l'ITS per graminacee ha dimostrato di essere sicura ed efficace in pazienti polisensibili.
- La validità di SLIT e SCIT con estratti multipli in pazienti polisensibili necessita di ulteriori dati provenienti da ampi trial clinici.

# La diagnostica molecolare nella prescrizione di Immunoterapia Allergene Specifica

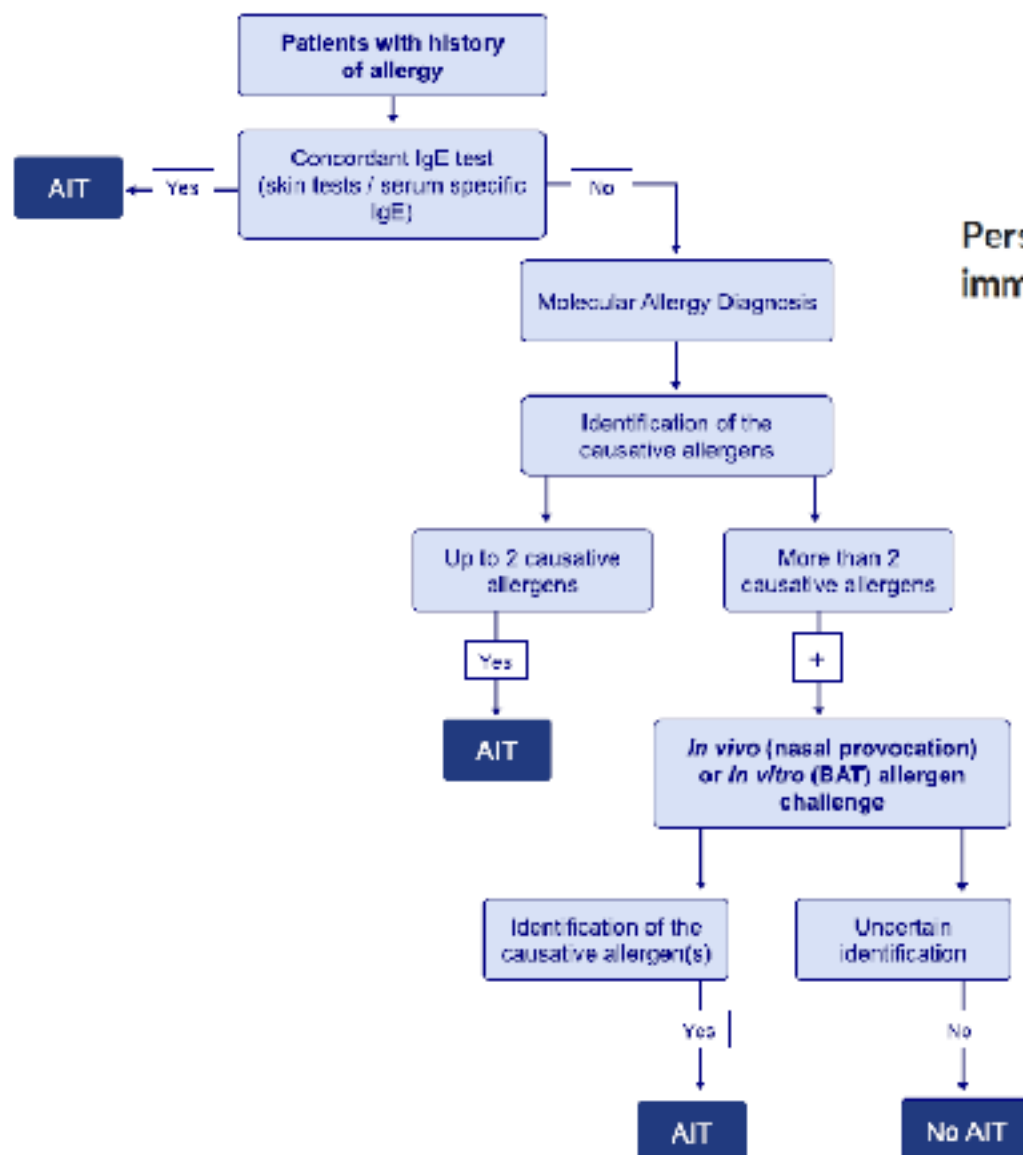


FIGURE 1 Proposed algorithm to identify eligible patients for allergen immunotherapy (AIT) by means of "precision allergy molecular diagnostic applications" (PAMD@)

Personalized medicine for allergy treatment: Allergen immunotherapy still a unique and unmatched model



Incorvaia C et al.  
Allergy 2020



## Specific immunotherapy: beyond the clinical scores

Giovanni Passalacqua, MD\*

*Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol.* 2011

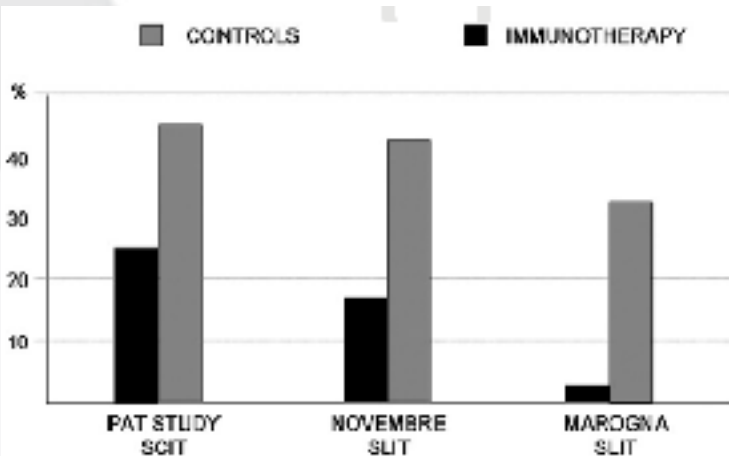


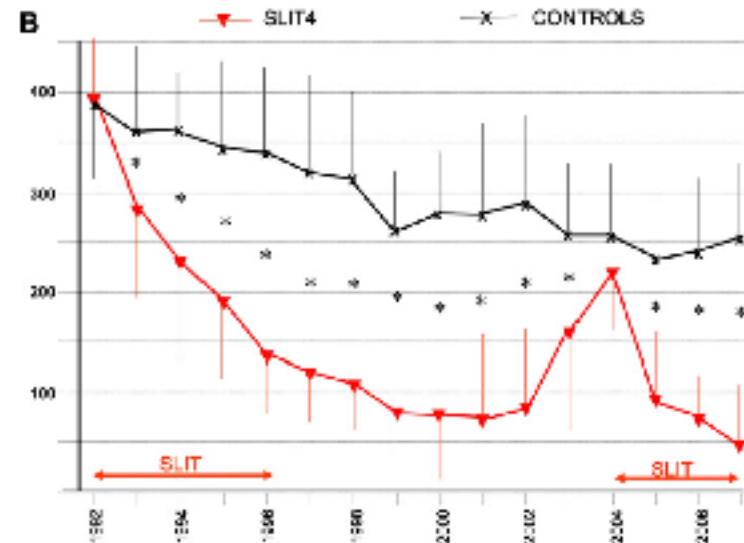
Figure 1. Percentage of children in the immunotherapy and control groups who developed asthma after 3 years, in the 3 available trials. In the study by Marogna et al,<sup>51</sup> the development of persistent asthma was assessed.

Effetto preventivo sullo sviluppo di asma

L'AIT possiede effetti peculiari che i farmaci non hanno:

- Mantenimento dell'effetto clinico per diversi anni dopo la sospensione
- Riduzione del rischio di sviluppare asma a partire dalla sola rinite

Effetto long-lasting (Marogna, JACI 2010)

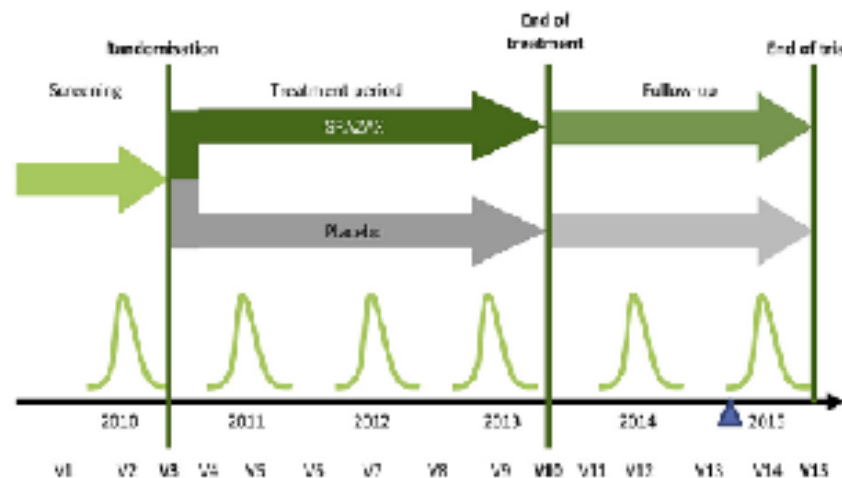
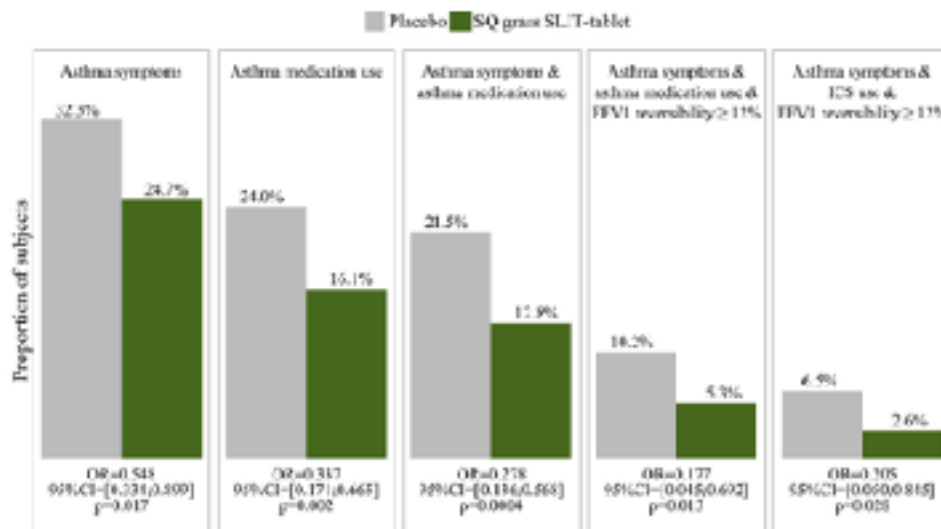


# Results from the 5-year SQ grass sublingual immunotherapy tablet asthma prevention (GAP) trial in children with grass pollen allergy



Erika Valovirta, MD,<sup>1,2</sup> Thomas H. Peterse, MD,<sup>3</sup> Teresa Piotrowska, MD,<sup>4</sup> Mette K. Laursen, MSc,<sup>5</sup> Jens S. Andersen, MSc, PhD,<sup>6</sup> Helle F. Sørensen, MSc, PhD,<sup>6</sup> and Fabih Klink, MD,<sup>7</sup> on behalf of the GAP investigators\*  
 Torino, Finland, Koling and Lierholm, Denmark

FIG 3. OR for experiencing asthma symptoms, using asthma medication, and both, shown for the entire trial period and for the 2-year follow-up period.



GAP study: randomizzato controllato, doppio cieco/ placebo per valutare se AIT per graminacee riduce l'insorgenza di asma nel bambino sensibilizzato e con rinite allergica- 3 Anni di trattamento e 2 anni di osservazione

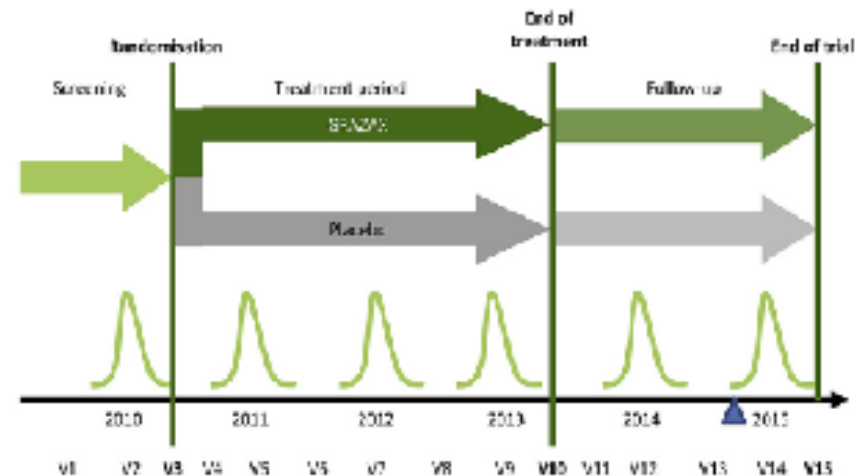
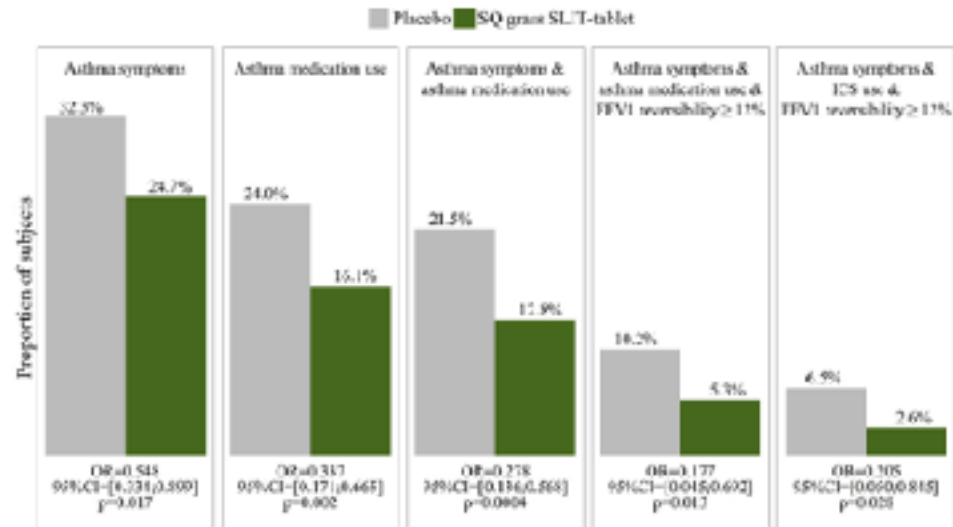
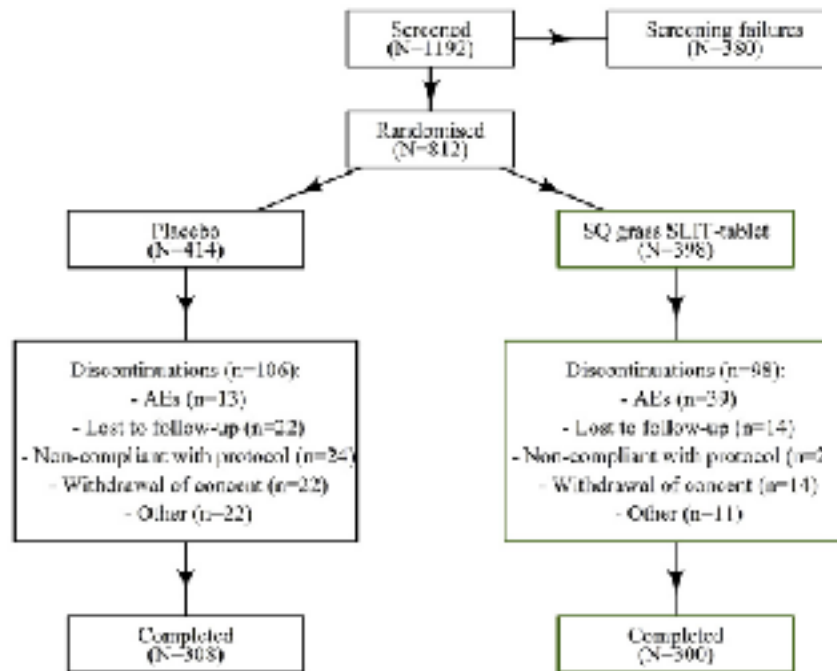


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## Real-life studies in allergen immunotherapy

COAL, 2021

Giovanni Passalacqua and Diego Dagnasco

### KEY POINTS

- Real-life studies have recently assumed a relevant scientific dignity, because they can evidence some aspects that are difficult to be evaluated in randomized controlled trials.
- There are few real-life studies conducted with allergen immunotherapy, all in the last ten years. All these studies, some retrospective, essentially evidenced also with large population the good safety profile of some products.
- Other aspects that can be evidenced only with the real-life approach are the compliance, the persistence with treatment and the consumption of symptomatic drugs, also in the long term.

Gli studi real-life (real world evidence) stanno assumendo sempre maggior rilievo. Essi consentono, anche su numeri molto grandi, di valutare aspetti difficili da evidenziare nei RDBPT: sicurezza, aderenza, effetto a lungo termine e preventivo. Gli studi RL completano quindi le evidenze scientifiche

EAACI POSITION PAPER



Allergy, 2021

Allergy WILEY

### Allergen immunotherapy: The growing role of observational and randomized trial "Real-World Evidence"

Giovanni Passalacqua<sup>1</sup> | Danilo Di Bona<sup>2</sup> | Derek K. Chu<sup>3,4</sup> | Davide Hirtu<sup>5</sup> | Enrico Hefler<sup>1</sup> | Isana Agache<sup>6</sup> | Marek Jutel<sup>7</sup> | Ludger Klimek<sup>8</sup> | Oliver Pfarr<sup>9</sup> | Ralph Møgelst<sup>10</sup> | Audrey DunnGalvin<sup>11</sup> | Jon Genovese<sup>12,13</sup> | Hans Jürgen Hoffmann<sup>14</sup> | Giorgio Walter Canonica<sup>2</sup>

TABLE 2 The definition of the type of studies present in the proposed Hierarchy of allergen immunotherapy real-world evidence

**Pragmatic randomized controlled trial:** Trials designed to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions in real-life routine practice conditions, opposite to explanatory trials that aim to test whether an intervention works under optimal situations.<sup>6a</sup>

**Registry real-world evidence:** An organized system that uses observational methods to collect uniform data relative to real-world setting on specified outcomes in a population defined by a particular disease, condition, or exposure.<sup>6a</sup>

**Prospective database real-world evidence:** is a type of cohort study, where participants are enrolled into the study before they develop the disease or outcome in question in a real world context.<sup>6a</sup>

**Retrospective multicenter database real-world evidence:** is based on the use of an existing database to respond retrospectively to clinical questions.<sup>6a</sup>

**Retrospective multicenter real-world evidence:** is a clinical trial conducted at more than one medical center or clinic where, in contrast to a prospective study, the outcome of interest has already occurred at the time the study is initiated.<sup>6a</sup>

**Expert experience/evidence:** Is somebody who has a broad and deep competence in terms of knowledge, skill, and experience through practice and education in a particular field.



## Italian Consensus on specific immunotherapy

- La via di somministrazione, SCIT o SLIT: ambedue hanno ampia evidenza di efficacia, la SLIT ha superiore sicurezza. La scelta deve essere discussa con il paziente dopo adeguata informazione
- Il prodotto da utilizzare: l'efficacia dimostrata dai trial con un dato prodotto non può essere traslata ad altri, pur contenenti gli stessi allergeni, poiché le modalità di produzione degli estratti allergenici presentano ampie differenze e rendono i prodotti finiti



A. Musarra, MB Bilò, S. Bonini, G.W. Canonica, G.E. Senna

REVIEW

Open Access



### Clinical practice recommendations for allergen-specific immunotherapy in children: the Italian consensus report

Giovanni Battista Pajno<sup>1\*</sup>, Roberto Bernardini<sup>2</sup>, Diego Peroni<sup>3</sup>, Stefania Avasi<sup>1,4</sup>, Alberto Marcell<sup>5</sup>, Massimo Landi<sup>6,7</sup>, Giovanni Passalacqua<sup>8</sup>, Antonella Muraro<sup>9</sup>, Stefania La Grutta<sup>7</sup>, Alessandro Ficochi<sup>10</sup>, Luciana Indimileo<sup>11</sup>, Carlo Caffarelli<sup>12</sup>, Elisabetta Calamelli<sup>13</sup>, Pasquale Comberiati<sup>14</sup>, Marzia Duse<sup>11</sup> and Allergen specific Immunotherapy panel of the Italian Society of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology (SIPAI)

#### Table 3 Indications for allergen-specific Immunotherapy (AIT) for pediatric allergic rhinitis, conjunctivitis with/without asthma

AIT should be considered for patients with evidence of specific IgE sensitization towards one or few clinically relevant allergen(s).

The decision to start AIT depends on various factors including:

- Children's (and caregivers) preference and acceptability
- Adherence to treatment
- Severity of symptoms and pharmacotherapy requirements
- Efficacy of avoidance measures (e.g. house dust mites, pollens)
- Asthma and co-existent rhinitis

Potential indications:

- Possible prevention of new sensitizations in mono-sensitized patients
- IgE-associated food allergy
- Extrinsic atopic dermatitis

It J Pediatrics 2017



**Table 2** Criteria for a recommendable product for SIT

Minimum expectations for a SIT product to be used in adults:

At least one successful state-of-the-art DBPCR trial in adults for the first year of treatment, best preceded by a dose-response study (nasal provocation testing or allergen exposure chambers may be used for the dose finding)

Additional claims can be justified as follows:

Claims on sustained effects of a product should be based on a successful DBPCR study, based on appropriate sample size calculation, over 3 years of treatment

Claims on disease modifying effects: such studies need be followed up blindly for at least two consecutive years without treatment while maintaining monitoring symptoms

Claims for efficacy in asthmatics should be based on an appropriate successful DBPCR study in the appropriate patient group. For claims on tolerability in asthmatics only, the study can also be performed in allergic rhinitis subjects with comorbid asthma.

Minimum expectations for a SIT product to be used in children:

At least one state-of-the-art DBPCR confirmatory trial in children for the first year of treatment

Additional claims can be justified as follows:

Claims on sustained effects of a product should be based on a successful DBPCR study, based on appropriate sample size calculation, over 3 years of treatment

Claims on disease modifying effects: such studies have to be followed up at least two consecutive years without treatment while maintaining monitoring symptoms

Bachert et al. *World Allergy Organization Journal* 2019;12:29  
DOI: 10.1186/s12901-019-0076-0

**WAO** journal  
WORLD ALLERGY ORGANIZATION

POSITION ARTICLE AND GUIDELINES

Open Access

## Allergen immunotherapy on the way to product-based evaluation—a WAO statement

Claus Bachert<sup>1</sup>, Mark Larché<sup>2</sup>, Sergio Borini<sup>3</sup>, Giorgio Walter Canonica<sup>4</sup>, Thomas Kindig<sup>5</sup>, Deslee Larenz Innekmann<sup>6</sup>, Dennis Ledford<sup>7</sup>, Hugo Nellen<sup>8</sup>, Ruby Pawankar<sup>9</sup> and Giovanni Passalunghi<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1** Reasons for the use of products supported by evidence-based evaluation of safety and efficacy

The efficacy of the product is known and sufficient (it may fulfill the WAO criteria of 20 % over placebo for rhinitis [3] and appropriate criteria for asthma and other organ manifestations)

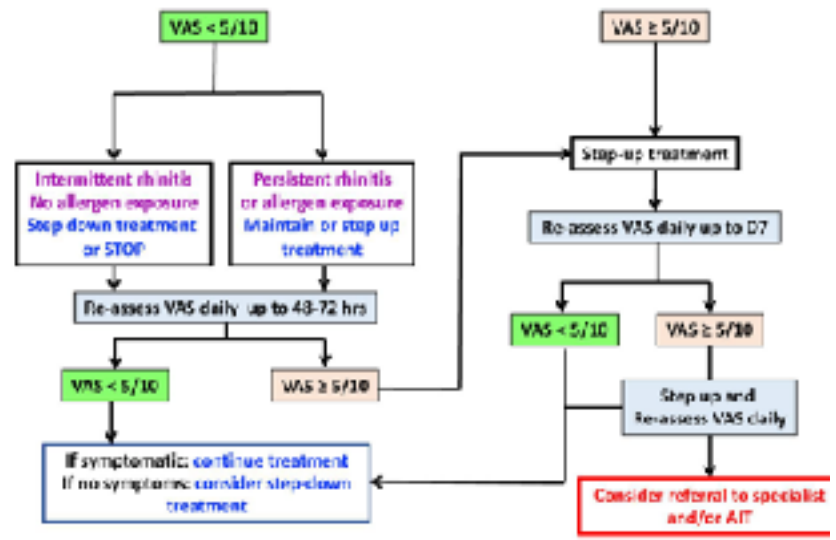
The safety of the product is known and favorable; risks for the patient can be evaluated

If efficacy and safety in children are known, the usefulness of the product in children can be evaluated

If information on long-term effects is available for the product, the information can be used for calculations of the socio-economic impact

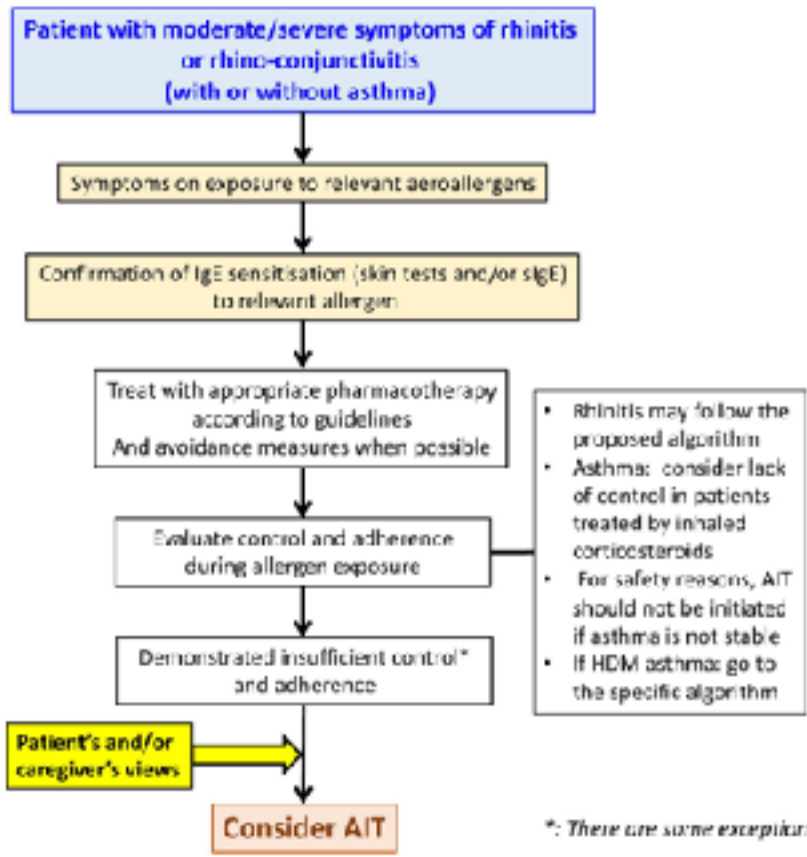
If the tolerability or the efficacy in asthma patients is known, the usefulness and risks of the product for therapy in asthmatic populations can be estimated

# ARIA-EAACI care pathways for allergen immunotherapy in respiratory allergy



**Steps**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7





DEFINIZIONE-PATOGENESI  
CLASSIFICAZIONE  
EPIDEMIOLOGIA  
CLINICA E DIAGNOSTICA  
IMPATTO SULLA QoL  
TRATTAMENTO  
**IMPATTO SULL'ASMA**  
ASPETTI PARTICOLARI



# The “UNITED AIRWAYS DISEASE”

La rinite e l'asma sono aspetti clinici differenti di un unico disordine immuno-mediato dell'apparato respiratorio.

- Dati epidemiologici
- Immunologia
- Aspetti funzionali

La rinite rappresenta un fattore certo di rischio per asma, anche indipendentemente dall'atopia. La forma allergica è quella associata al rischio maggiore. La sensibilizzazione ad allergeni perenni comporta un rischio maggiore di asma rispetto a quella ad allergeni stagionali.

La rinite allergica si può associare ad iperreattività bronchiale aspecifica

*Leynaert B et al, JACI 1999*

*Peroni D et al, Clin Exp Allergy 2003*

*Guerra S t al, JACI 2002*

*Ciprandi G, Int Arch Allergy Immunol 2004*



## History of allergic rhinitis and risk of asthma; a systematic review and meta-analysis

Hamid Keza Tohidini<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Narmeen Mallat<sup>a,d</sup> and Bahi Takkeuche<sup>a,d,e</sup>

In conclusion, the magnitude of the associations, and the consistency of the results in different settings provide strong epidemiological evidence that people with allergic rhinitis have a higher odds of asthma occurrence than healthy people.

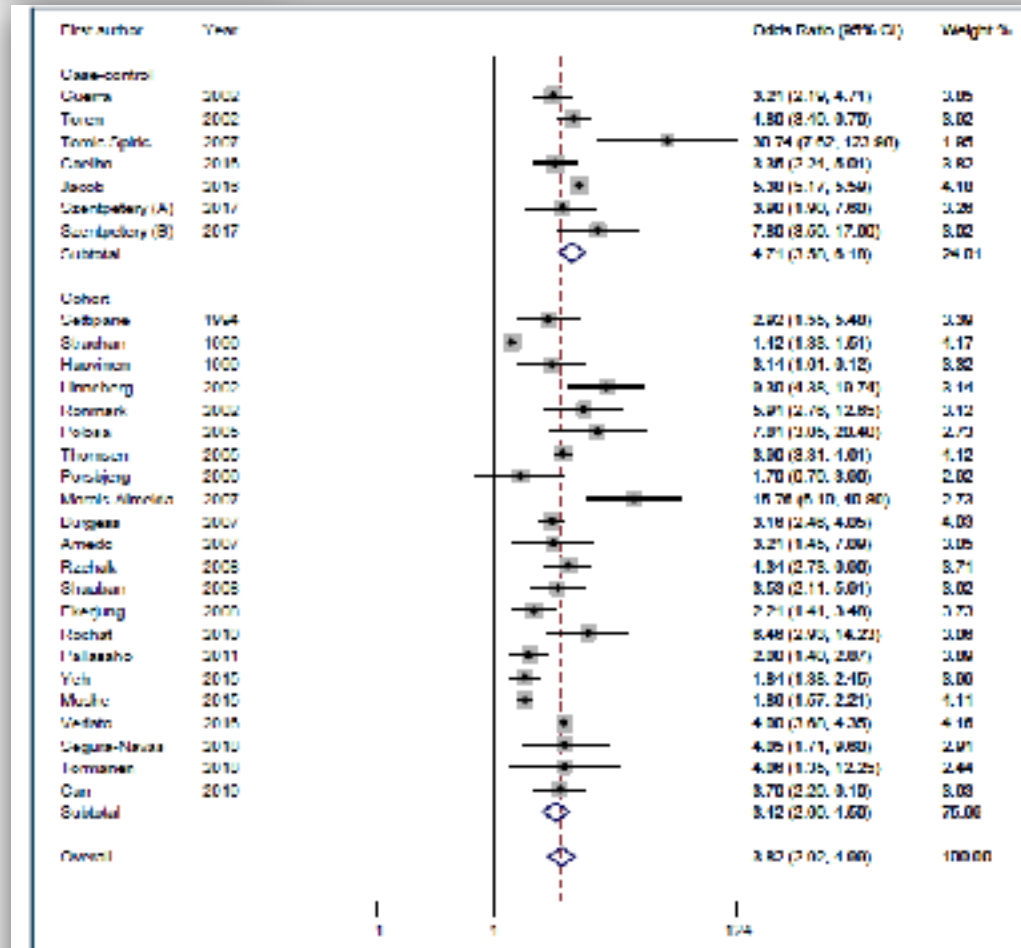


Fig. 2 Forest plot of the association between history of allergic rhinitis and risk of asthma (random effects)



La rinite allergica è predittiva di insorgenza di wheezing in età scolare, ed è fattore di rischio per l'asma.

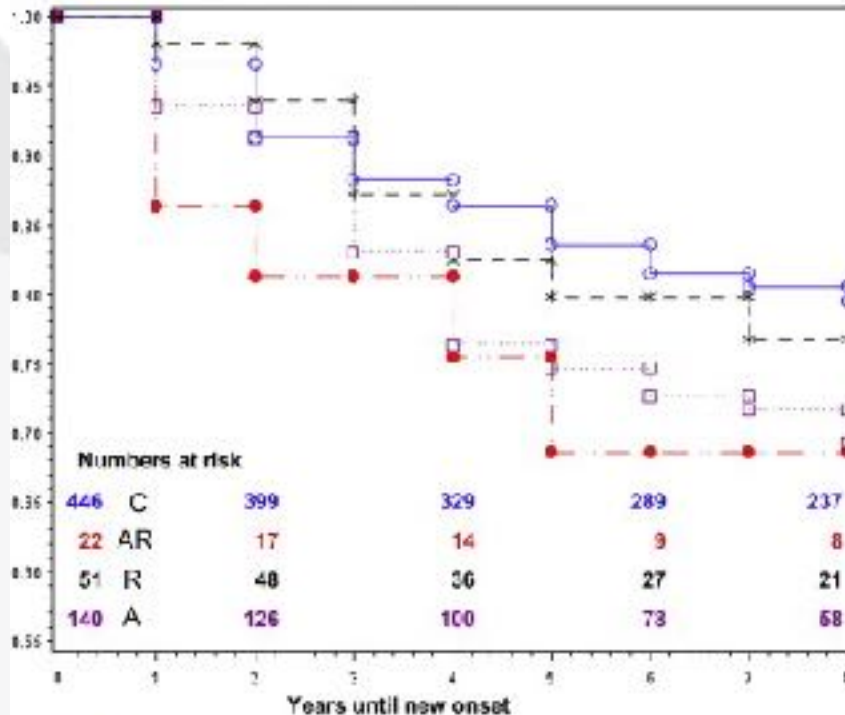


Probability of remaining free of wheezing stratified by rhinitis phenotypes at different ages

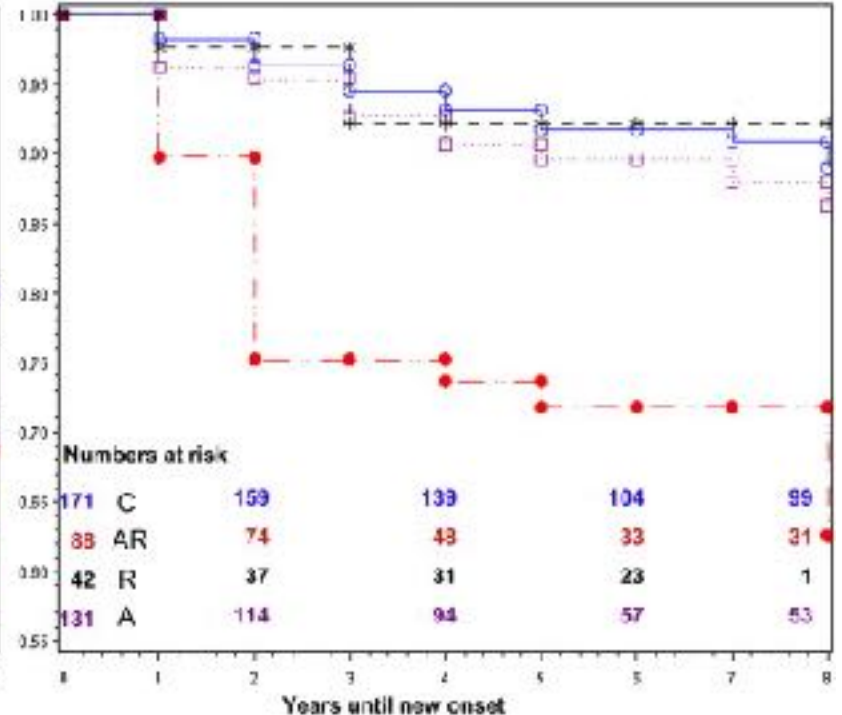
Stratification at the age of 2 years

Stratification at the age of 5 years

Probability of remaining free of wheezing



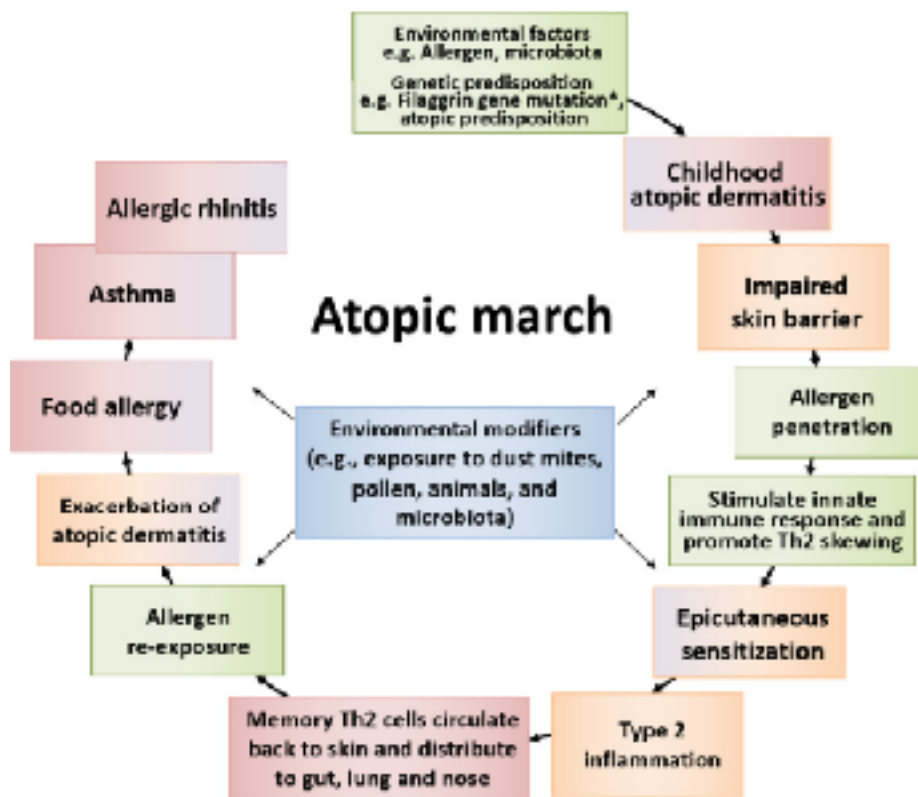
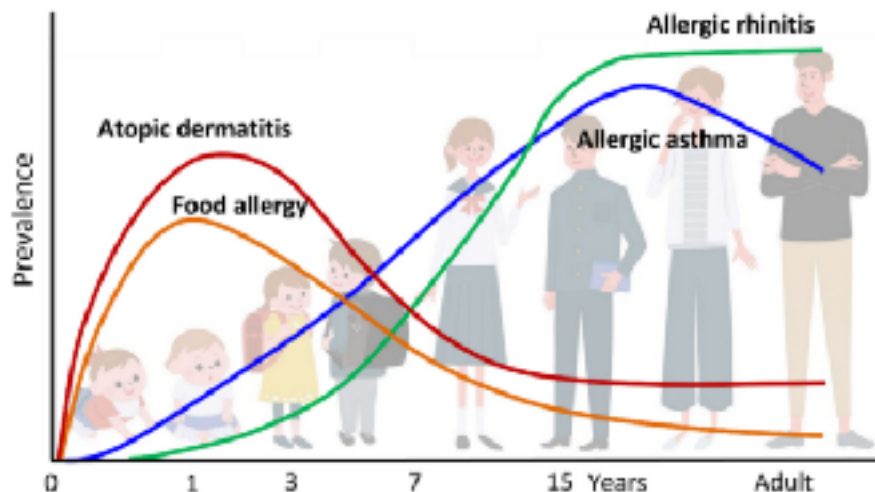
Probability of remaining free of wheezing



Rochat et al, JACI 2010

Review

## Current Insights into Atopic March



Tsuge, M. et al. , Children 2021, 8, 1067

## Small-airway dysfunction precedes the development of asthma in children with allergic rhinitis

E. Skylogianni<sup>a</sup>, M. Triga<sup>a</sup>, K. Douros<sup>b</sup>, K. Bolis<sup>a</sup>, K.N. Priftis<sup>b</sup>, S. Fouzas<sup>a,\*,1</sup>, M.B. Anthracopoulos<sup>a,1</sup>

<i>Male sex</i>	0.9 (0.4–2.6)
<i>Eczema</i>	3.3 (1.1–9.4)
<i>Parental asthma</i>	9.8 (2.9–34)
<i>Sensitisation</i>	
Seasonal	0.8 (0.2–3.0)
Perennial	2.2 (0.8–6.6)
Seasonal and perennial	1.8 (0.7–4.9)
Multiple	1.7 (0.5–5.4)
<b>SAD*</b>	<b>16.8 (4.9–57)</b>



Feb 2018

Si suggerisce che il rilievo della Small Airway Dysfunction (SAD) nei bambini con solo sintomi nasali allergici, può essere utile ad identificare quelli a rischio di sviluppare asma, al fine di pianificare adeguate strategie per il follow-up .



Il trattamento della rinite allergica migliora l'asma?  
I pochi studi disponibili non sono conclusivi.



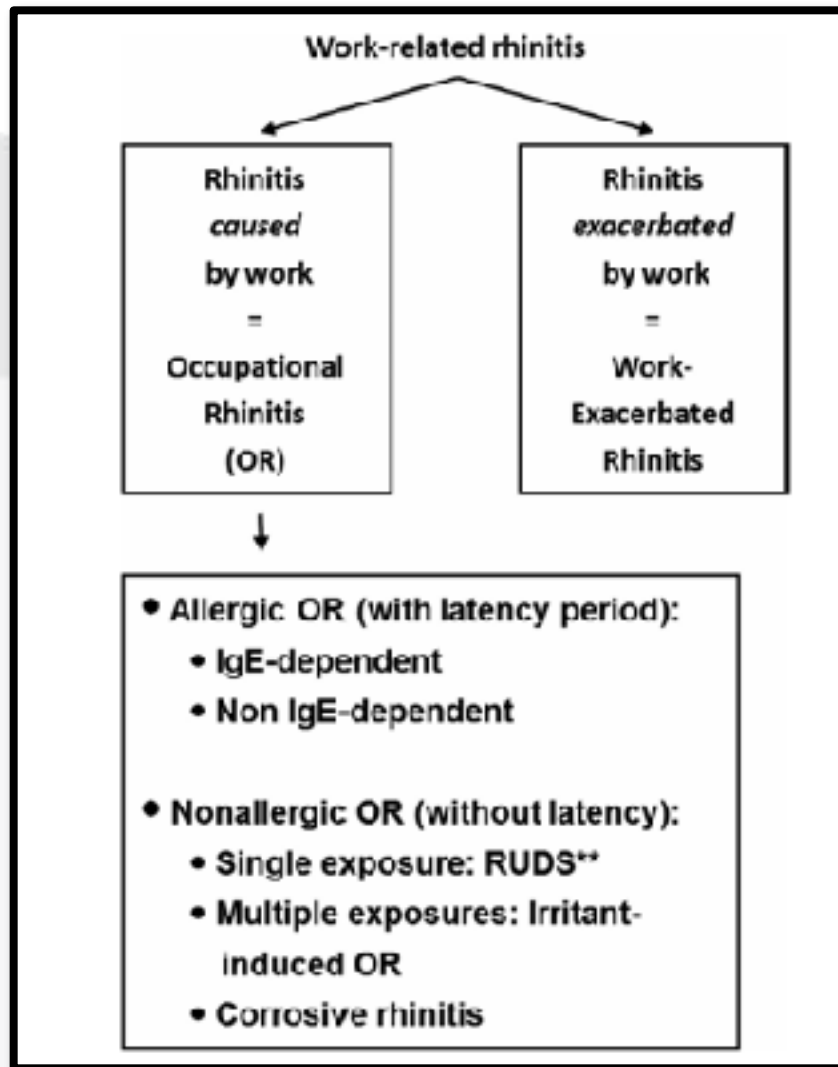
Authors	Location	Number of subjects	Study design	Benefit	Comments
Adams et al. (177)	USA	13 044	Retrospective cohort	RR 0.7 (emergency department visits)	For subjects using nasal glucocorticosteroids
Crystal-Peters et al. (178)	USA	4944	Retrospective cohort	RR 0.6 (emergency visits/hospitalizations)	Nothing remarkable
Corren et al. (179)	USA		Nested case-control	RR 0.66 (hospitalizations)	For subjects using nasal corticosteroids
Moller et al. (187)	Europe	205	Randomized trial	RR 0.40* (of having asthma)	Three years study with immunotherapy
Grembiale et al. (191)	UK	44	Randomized trial	Reduced BHR to Mch	Two years study with immunotherapy
Polosa et al. (192)	Italy	30	Randomized trial	Reduced BHR to AMP but not to Mch	Three years study with immunotherapy
Dahl et al. (171)	Europe	262	Randomized trial	Nonsignificant trend to improvement	Treatment with intranasal fluticasone
Lombardi et al. (193)	Italy	51	Open controlled trial	Reduced BHR to Mch	Three years study with immunotherapy
Taramarcaz and Gibson (170)	Cochrane (multiple)	425	Systematic review of randomized trials	Nonsignificant trend to improvement	Assessment of 11 trials to evaluate the effect of nasal steroids

A. A. Cruz<sup>1</sup>, T. Popov<sup>2</sup>, R. Pawankar<sup>3</sup>,  
I. Annesi-Maesano<sup>4</sup>, W. Fokkens<sup>5</sup>,  
J. Kemp<sup>6</sup>, K. Ohta<sup>7</sup>, D. Price<sup>8</sup>,  
J. Bousquet<sup>9</sup> on behalf of ARIA  
Initiative Scientific Committee

*Allergy* 2007; 62 (Suppl. 84): 1-41



DEFINIZIONE-PATOGENESI  
CLASSIFICAZIONE  
EPIDEMIOLOGIA  
CLINICA E DIAGNOSTICA  
IMPATTO SULLA QoL  
TRATTAMENTO  
IMPATTO SULL'ASMA  
**ASPETTI PARTICOLARI**



**TABLE III.C.3. Examples of high-risk occupations for occupational rhinitis and causal agents**

Occupation	Agent
<b>High molecular weight agents</b>	
Bakers, food industry	Cereal flours <sup>87</sup>
Laboratory workers	Laboratory animals (rat, mouse) <sup>88</sup>
Health care workers	Latex <sup>89</sup>
Farmers	Animal-derived allergens, plant allergens, molds <sup>90</sup>
Seafood workers	Shellfish, bony fish <sup>91</sup>
Pharmaceutical & detergent industries	Biological enzymes <sup>92</sup>
<b>Low molecular weight agents</b>	
Hairdressers	Persulphates <sup>93</sup>
Carpentry, furniture making	Wood dust <sup>94,95</sup>
Pharmaceuticals, health care workers	Drugs <sup>96</sup>
Chemical factories	Mixture of irritants <sup>97</sup>
Cleaners	Mixture of irritants <sup>98,99</sup>

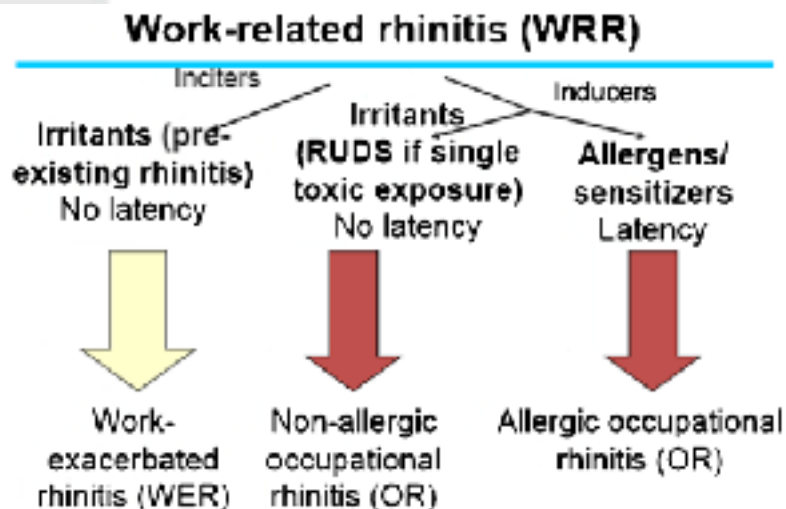
*Moscato G et al. Occupational rhinitis. Allergy 2008*

*Wise SK et al. International Consensus Statement on Allergy and Rhinology: Allergic Rhinitis. Int Forum Allergy Rhinol 2018*



## Occupational Rhinitis: Classification, Diagnosis, and Therapeutics

Zhisheng Shao<sup>1</sup> • Jonathan A. Bernstein<sup>2,3</sup>



### Prevalenza stimata per categoria lavorativa

Industry/exposure	Prevalence (%)
Laboratory animal workers	10–47
Bakers	23–50
Latex exposed workers	0.12–20
Foodstuffs (spices, vegetables, lupin) workers	5–54
Seafood (shrimp, crab, turbot) workers	5–50
Wood dusts (processing, carpentry)	10–78
Detergent enzymes (production hospital use)	2–19
Organic acid anhydrides (epoxy resin production)	10–28
Diisocyanates (2-component paints, polyurethane workers)	1–54
Platinum workers	28–43
Nondomestic cleaners (janitors hotel housekeepers)	35
Hairdressers	8–27
Swine confinement workers	8–23





- È una malattia infiammatoria del naso caratterizzata da sintomi intermittenti o persistenti e/o da riduzione variabile del flusso aereo nasale e/o da ipersecrezione. È dovuta a cause e a situazioni attribuibili ad un particolare ambiente di lavoro. La RP può essere allergica e non allergica.
- La prevalenza della rinite allergica nella popolazione generale è significativamente associata a cluster occupazionali (*Park S, J Occup Health 2018*).
- La prevalenza stimata è 2-4 volte superiore all'asma professionale, cui è frequentemente associata (fino al 70-80% dei casi). Considerata marker precoce di asma professionale, tuttavia uno studio recente evidenzia la necessità di ulteriori dati a supporto di tale ipotesi (*Balogun RA, AJIM 2018*). Rinite e asma correlate al lavoro sono più frequenti nei soggetti con rinite e/o iperreattività bronchiale pre-esistenti (*Moscato G, Allergy 2008 e 2011*). I soggetti affetti da asma professionale causata da agenti ad alto peso molecolare hanno un rischio elevato (OR 4.93) di avere rinite correlata con il lavoro (*Vandenplas O, Allergy 2019*). La gravità della rinite influenza quella dell'asma (*Moscato G, J Occup Health 2016*). Rinite e rinosinusite sono cause frequenti di tosse cronica correlata al lavoro (*Moscato G, Allergy 2014*).
- Nelle riniti insorte in età adulta ogni medico deve considerare la possibilità di un'origine professionale (*Bousquet J, Allergy 2008 - Siracusa A, Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol 2013*).



- I pazienti con RP che continuano a essere esposti all'agente causale hanno uno scadimento della QoL (Rhinasthma e RAND-36). La RP allergica, inoltre, influisce sulla produttività a causa del fenomeno del presenteismo (*Maoua M et al. Tanaffos 2019*). Il solo trattamento farmacologico non è sufficiente al miglioramento della QoL, ma è necessario ridurre o cessare l'esposizione (*Airaksinen LK, J Occup Environ Med 2009*).
- La riduzione dell'esposizione tramite l'adozione di misure ambientali e dispositivi di protezione individuale rappresenta la migliore misura di prevenzione dell'insorgenza dell'allergia professionale (*Larese Filon F, Respir Med 2018*).
- Il modello della "United Airway Disease" sembra essere applicabile anche in ambito professionale. I soggetti con sospetta AP dovrebbero essere indagati anche per RP (*Castano R, Thorax 2009; Moscato G, Allergy 2009; Ameille J, Occup Environ Med 2013, Tafuro F, Int Arch Occup Environ Health 2018*).
- I giovani devono essere educati all'esposizione ad agenti sensibilizzanti ed irritanti respiratori e a riconoscere precocemente sintomi suggestivi di RP e AP (*Moscato G, Allergy 2011*).

# Antistaminici in gravidanza

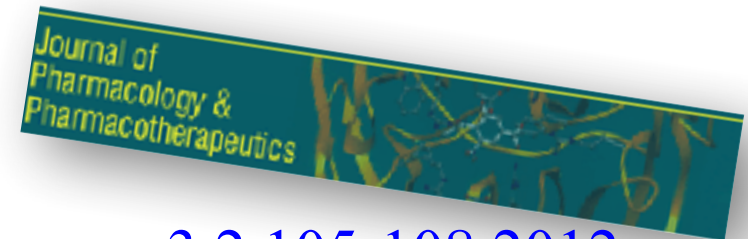


Drug name	Pregnancy category
Chlorpheniramine	B
Cyproheptadine	D
Dexchlorpheniramine	B
Hydroxyzine	C
Promethazine	C
Triproleamine	D

FDA pregnancy category classification for the first generation antihistamines

Drug name	Pregnancy category
Cetirizine	B
Fexofenadine	C
Loratadine	D
Levocetirizine	B
Desloratadine	C

FDA pregnancy category classification for second-generation antihistamines[10]



3,2,105-108,2012

## \* Categoria di rischio FDA

B: assenza di teratogenicità nell'animale, non studi nelle donne gravide o rischio teratogeno nell'animale ma accertata assenza di rischio nella donna gravida.

C: Rischio teratogeno nell'animale e assenza di studi nella donna gravida (con beneficio/rischio comunque favorevole) o assenza di studi umani e animali

# Sicurezza degli steroidi nasali in gravidanza.



Le meta-analisi concludono che gli steroidi inalatori non aumentano il rischio di parto pre-termine, malformazioni, basso peso alla nascita o ipertensione gestazionale.

Per beclometasone, budesonide e fluticasone propionato l'assenza di rischio teratogeno è convincente. I dati per triamcinolone, flunisolide e mometasone sono più limitati.

E' ragionevole continuare in gravidanza lo steroide nasale che ha controllato i sintomi precedentemente.

Se si inizia lo steroide nasale durante la gravidanza, dovrebbe essere preferita budesonide (categoria di rischio B).

La prescrizione di steroidi nasali in gravidanza dovrebbe essere comunque fatta solo se strettamente necessaria, e dopo attenta valutazione del rapporto beneficio/rischio

*Rhinitis Practice Parameters, JACI, 2008*



- Il 20-30% delle donne in età riproduttiva soffrono di rinite allergica, e la patologia può peggiorare in gravidanza.
- In gravidanza, l'esclusione dei farmaci deve essere sempre bilanciata verso il controllo ottimale della rinite.
- I farmaci topici (intranasali) sono sempre di prima scelta.
- La sicurezza in gravidanza dei farmaci antistaminici di seconda generazione è ben comprovata sperimentalmente.
- L'immunoterapia (AIT), se già in corso non deve essere sospesa. Tuttavia, non è raccomandato iniziare AIT durante la gravidanza in atto.



## S3 BETA-2 AGONISTS

### PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

All prohibited substances in this class are *Specified Substances*.

All selective and non-selective beta-2 agonists, including all optical isomers, are prohibited.

Including, but not limited to:

- Arformoterol
- Fenoterol
- Formoterol
- Higenamine
- Indacaterol
- Levosalbutamol
- Olodaterol
- Procaterol
- Reproterol
- Salbutamol
- Salmeterol
- Terbutaline
- Trelloquinol (trimeloquinol)
- Tulobuterol
- Vilarterol

### i EXCEPTIONS

- Inhaled salbutamol: maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours in divided doses not to exceed 800 micrograms over 12 hours starting from any dose;
- Inhaled formoterol: maximum delivered dose of 54 micrograms over 24 hours;
- Inhaled salmeterol: maximum 200 micrograms over 24 hours;
- Inhaled vilarterol: maximum 25 micrograms over 24 hours.

### ⚠ NOTE

The presence in urine of salbutamol in excess of 1000 ng/mL or formoterol in excess of 40 ng/mL is not consistent with therapeutic use of the substance and will be considered as an *Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)* unless the Athlete proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of a therapeutic dose (by inhalation) up to the maximum dose indicated above.

### S9 GLUCOCORTICOIDS

All glucocorticoids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal routes.

Including but not limited to:

- Betamethasone;
- Budesonide;
- Cortisone;
- Deflazacort;
- Dexamethasone;
- Fluticasone;
- Hydrocortisone;
- Methylprednisolone;
- Prednisolone;
- Prednisone;
- Triamcinolone.



[www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)



## Pharmacological Management of Allergic Rhinitis in the Elderly

Andrej Bozek<sup>1</sup>

## Allergic diseases in the elderly: biological characteristics and main immunological and non-immunological mechanisms

Maria Teresa Ventura<sup>1</sup>, Nicola Scichilone<sup>2</sup>, Roberto Pagenelli<sup>3</sup>, Paola Lucia Minciullo<sup>4\*</sup>, Vincenzo Pesella<sup>5,6</sup>, Matteo Bonini<sup>7</sup>, Giovanni Passalacqua<sup>8</sup>, Carlo Lombardi<sup>9</sup>, Livio Simioni<sup>10</sup>, Erminia Ridolo<sup>11</sup>, Stefano B. Del Giacco<sup>12</sup>, Sebastiano Gangemi<sup>1</sup> and Giorgio Walter Canonica<sup>8</sup>

### Key Points

Allergic rhinitis is undertreated in elderly patients.

Antihistamines and nasal glucocorticosteroids are the first-line therapies in patients over 60 years of age.

Attention should be paid to the use of oral antihistamines in patients with comorbidities and poly medication.



*Treating rhinitis in the older population: special considerations  
Slavin RG. Allergy Asthma & Clin Immunol 2009*

La rinite è un disturbo comune e spesso trascurato nell'anziano. Uno dei provvedimenti più importanti è mantenere idratata la mucosa. Di solito sono ben tollerati gli anti-H1 di seconda generazione, i corticosteroidi nasali, gli antileucotrienici e l'ipratropio. Occorre cautela con i decongestionanti.

Fattori che possono modificare gli outcome della terapia

- Polifarmacoterapia
- Decadimento cognitivo
- Insuff. epatica e/o renale
- Alterazioni della massa magra
- Costi e risorse

Tipi di rinite dell'anziano

- Allergica
- Atrofica
- Vasomotoria
- Da farmaci (ASA/Fans, doxazosina, aceinibitori, Ca antagonisti,  $\beta$  bloccanti, idroclorotiazide, risperidone, cloropromazina, amitriptilina, sildenafil)
- NARES



# ASPETTI PARTICOLARI: RINITE NEGLI ANZIANI.

## Immunoterapia



## ASPETTI PARTICOLARI: RINITE NEGLI ANZIANI

### EFFICACIA E SICUREZZA DELL'AIT

#### Allergen-Specific Immunotherapy in Patients 55 Years and Older: Results and Review of Literature

Eduardo Baptista<sup>1</sup>, Sergio Masigala<sup>1</sup>, Diego Augusto Malaceli<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Ripoli<sup>1</sup>, Thaisa Prasse de Silva<sup>1</sup>, Renata Miyako Tsunai<sup>1</sup>, Renata Wozemir Ribeiro<sup>1</sup>, Cleonice Romani<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Trassil<sup>1</sup>, Bruno Ferraz<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade de São Paulo Hospital de São Carlos, Faculdade de Medicina, São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil

DOI: 10.1007/s12019-020-01200-8

**House dust mite sublingual immunotherapy: a double-blind, placebo-controlled study in elderly patients with allergic rhinitis.**

Eduardo Baptista<sup>1</sup>, Sergio Masigala<sup>1</sup>

Division of Internal Medicine, Dermatology and Allergy, Universidade de São Paulo, São Carlos, Brazil

#### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Immunotherapy in elderly subjects is controversial, and there is still no evidence supporting the treatment safety and efficacy in this population. This study was performed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of specific sublingual immunotherapy for house dust mite (HDM) allergen in patients over 50 years of age with allergic rhinitis and a confirmed allergy to HDM.

**OBJECTIVE:** This study sought to assess nasal symptoms during HDM season, reduce medication use and monitor for adverse reactions during immunotherapy.

**METHODS:** One hundred and eleven (111) 55-year-old patients with allergic rhinitis and a confirmed Dermatoglyphic protein genotype and Dermatoglyphic protein allergy were included in the study. The patients were individually randomized to active or placebo groups using a double-blind random (001:100000) clinical trial (nct04111100). A total of 111 subjects in the sublingual allergen-specific immunotherapy (SLIT) group (56 female/55 male) and 117 subjects in the placebo group were randomized for 3 years.

**RESULTS:** They spent 0.0876 days (0.0292) years of SLIT, and we subjects finished the placebo treatment in the same time period. The total mean symptom score was 0.00300 by 41% in the active group and 4% in the placebo group after 3 years of SLIT. The difference was only significant in the active group ( $P < 0.05$ ) at the end of therapy. The total medication score of the active group decreased significantly by a maximum of 5.7% ( $P < 0.05$ ) whereas the total medication score of the placebo group increased or remained constant ( $P > 0.05$ ). There were no systemic adverse reactions during the trial. **CONCLUSIONS & CLINICAL RELEVANCE:** Sublingual allergen specific immunotherapy in elderly patients with a HDM allergy to D. pteronyssinus and D. farinae generated a significant clinical improvement in the active group compared with the placebo group, particularly during the heating season. This therapy was well-tolerated.

Collection of Clinical Immunology (2020) 44:1  
DOI: 10.1007/s12019-020-01200-8

Clinical and  
Translational Allergy

REVIEW

Open Access



#### Allergy immunotherapy across the life cycle to promote active and healthy ageing: from research to policies

An AIRWAYS Integrated Care Pathways (ICPs) programme from (Action Plan 14 of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing) and the Global Alliance against Chronic Respiratory Diseases (GARDA, a World Health Organization (WHO) research demonstration project)

M. A. Calderon<sup>1</sup>, P. Hainaut<sup>2</sup>, F. Clavel<sup>3</sup>, C. A. Jacobi<sup>4</sup>, C. Richter<sup>5</sup>, M. Bewick<sup>6</sup>, H. M. Reid<sup>7</sup>, H. Koppa<sup>8</sup>, S. Iqbal<sup>9</sup>, A. Bush<sup>10</sup>, D. E. Cohen<sup>11</sup>, G. W. Canonica<sup>12</sup>, V. Candogan<sup>13</sup>, A. M. Chang<sup>14</sup>, L. Chu<sup>15</sup>, A. Custovic<sup>16</sup>, R. De Blieck<sup>17</sup>, R. Deviller<sup>18</sup>, A. Eklund<sup>19</sup>, G. Di Lorenzo<sup>20</sup>, G. Du Toit<sup>21</sup>, S. R. Durham<sup>22</sup>, R. Eng<sup>23</sup>, A. Rouch<sup>24</sup>, A. T. Fox<sup>25</sup>, R. Gorth van Wageningen<sup>26</sup>, R. M. Gomez<sup>27</sup>, T. Haasthoff<sup>28</sup>, S. Hakonson<sup>29</sup>, R. W. Halling<sup>30</sup>, L. Jacobson<sup>31</sup>, J. Just<sup>32</sup>, L. K. Tanno<sup>33</sup>, J. Kolme-Tobler<sup>34</sup>, L. Klimek<sup>35</sup>, E. K. Knopf<sup>36</sup>, R. Knafl<sup>37</sup>, D. S. Laranas-Limamam<sup>38</sup>, A. Linnarsson<sup>39</sup>, M. Maricic<sup>40</sup>, H. J. Masling<sup>41</sup>, R. Moogric<sup>42</sup>, J. Musiol<sup>43</sup>, A. Muraro<sup>44</sup>, N. Papadopoulos<sup>45</sup>, C. Patalas<sup>46</sup>, C. Patrone<sup>47</sup>, D. Pfeifer<sup>48</sup>, D. Price<sup>49</sup>, P. Rodriguez del Rio<sup>50</sup>, J. L. Ruiz<sup>51</sup>, S. Semmler<sup>52</sup>, C. K. Scadding<sup>53</sup>, G. Senf<sup>54</sup>, M. J. L. Sham<sup>55</sup>, A. Sheikh<sup>56</sup>, J. C. Shull<sup>57</sup>, D. Soler<sup>58</sup>, C. J. Sturm<sup>59</sup>, A. Tabar<sup>60</sup>, R. Vora<sup>61</sup>, M. T. Vermeire<sup>62</sup>, C. Vitek<sup>63</sup>, P. M. Verge<sup>64</sup>, M. Vermeire<sup>65</sup>, T. Wenzel<sup>66</sup> and J. Rosqvist<sup>67</sup> (on behalf of the AIRWAYS2 consortium)

- Migliora la qualità della vita
- Migliora i sintomi
- Riduce l'impiego di farmaci

Clinical and Molecular Allergy

REVIEW

Open Access

#### How to fit allergen immunotherapy in the elderly

Emilia Fadda<sup>1</sup>, Ani Hopkatz<sup>2</sup>, Maria Teresa Ventura<sup>3</sup>, Irene Mammugno<sup>4</sup>, Ottavio Incorvati<sup>5</sup>, Gabriele Di Lorenzo<sup>6</sup> and Giovanni Passalacqua<sup>7</sup>

#### Abstract

Allergic rhinitis (AR) and allergic conjunctivitis are very common in young people, but in the latest decades it has increasingly recognized that also individuals of higher ages, including the population over 60 years, are concerned. Actually, it is now acknowledged the aging issue for consideration since the immune response to allergens. Allergen immunotherapy (AIT) is the only treatment that works on the causes of allergy, but elderly people are commonly excluded from AIT, because the cause of exact aging process. A number of recent studies showed that aged individuals also successfully respond to AIT for respiratory allergy. Therefore, there is no reason to exclude older patients from AIT. However, clinical conditions that are considered absolute or relative contraindications are quite frequent in this aged population, thus the physicians need to be careful in selected for each patient, taking into account that the most frequent occurrence of old progression and the consequent need of stable based treatment regimen can have adverse effects. An important issue concerns the ability of AIT, and particularly of sublingual immunotherapy for safety and improve the quality of life, that often is quite clearly impaired in the elderly, reducing symptoms and drug consumption.

**Keywords:** Allergy, Elderly, Immunotherapy, Allergen immunotherapy

- Consente ai cittadini dell'UE di condurre una vita sana attiva e indipendente mentre invecchiano

- Migliora la sostenibilità dei sistemi socio-sanitari

- Migliora la competitività dei mercati

# ASPETTI PARTICOLARI: diagnosi differenziale in pediatria



Diagnosis	Pre-school	School	Adolescent
<b>Choanal atresia or stenosis</b>	Obstruction without other features of allergic rhinitis		
<b>Immuno-deficiency</b>	Persisting mucopurulent discharge		
<b>Encephalocoele</b>	Unilateral nasal "polyp"		
<b>Adenoidal hypertrophy</b>	Mouth breathing, discoloured nasal secretions, snoring in the absence of other features of allergic rhinitis		
<b>Foreign body</b>	Unilateral discoloured nasal secretions, foul smell		
<b>Rhinosinusitis</b>		Discoloured nasal secretions, headache, facial pain, poor smell, halitosis, cough	
<b>Cystic fibrosis</b>	Bilateral nasal polyps, poor smell, chest symptoms, symptoms of malabsorption, failure to thrive		
<b>Primary ciliary dyskinesia</b>	Persisting mucopurulent discharge without respite between "colds", bilateral stasis of mucus and secretions at the nasal floor, symptoms from birth		
<b>CSF leakage</b>	Colourless nasal discharge often with a history of trauma		
<b>Coagulopathy</b>	Recurrent epistaxis with minimal trauma		
<b>Septal deviation</b>		Obstruction in the absence of other features of allergic rhinitis	



## DEFINIZIONE

La rinite allergica è una patologia della mucosa nasale indotta da una infiammazione IgE mediata conseguente all'esposizione allergenica.

### SINTOMI TIPICI DI RINITE ALLERGICA

- Rinorrea acquosa
- Starnuti a salve
- Prurito nasale
- Ostruzione nasale
- Congiuntivite concomitante

### SINTOMI TIPICI DI CONGIUNTIVITE ALLERGICA

- Rinite concomitante
- Sintomi bilaterali
- Lacrimazione
- Prurito congiuntivale
- Iperemia

## CLASSIFICAZIONE (paziente non trattato)

### Per durata dei sintomi

- Intermittente: <4 giorni/settimana o <4 settimane
- Persistente: >4 giorni/settimana e 4 settimane

### Per gravità dei sintomi

- Moderata-grave. Uno o più fra: alterazioni del sonno, limitazioni delle attività quotidiane, riduzione prestazioni lavorative/scolastiche, sintomi gravi.
- Lieve. Nessuna delle caratteristiche cliniche della forma moderata-grave.



## DIAGNOSI

- Anamnesi personale (sintomi tipici) e familiare
- Rinoscopia anteriore
- Documentare la sensibilizzazione ad aeroallergeni; correlazione con la clinica.

## TERAPIA FARMACOLOGICA

- Prevalente ostruzione nasale: corticosteroidi topici
- Prevalenti rinorrea e starnuti: antistaminico anti H1 non sedativo per os

## FOLLOW-UP (controllo, non necessariamente visita, dopo 2-4 settimane)

- Se migliora: continua terapia precedentemente impostata
- Se non migliora: cambio o aggiunta di farmaco/invio a consulenza

## COMORBILITA' RINITE-ASMA

- Nei pazienti con rinite persistente verificare eventuale coesistenza di asma tramite anamnesi mirata (respiro sibilante, tosse secca, sintomi dopo esercizio, senso di oppressione al torace). Se anamnesi positiva/suggestiva: spirometria.

## IMMUNOTERAPIA SPECIFICA

- Unico trattamento allergene-orientato; riduce i sintomi e il consumo di farmaci; può modificare progressione da rinite ad asma; ha effetto precoce e *long-lasting*.

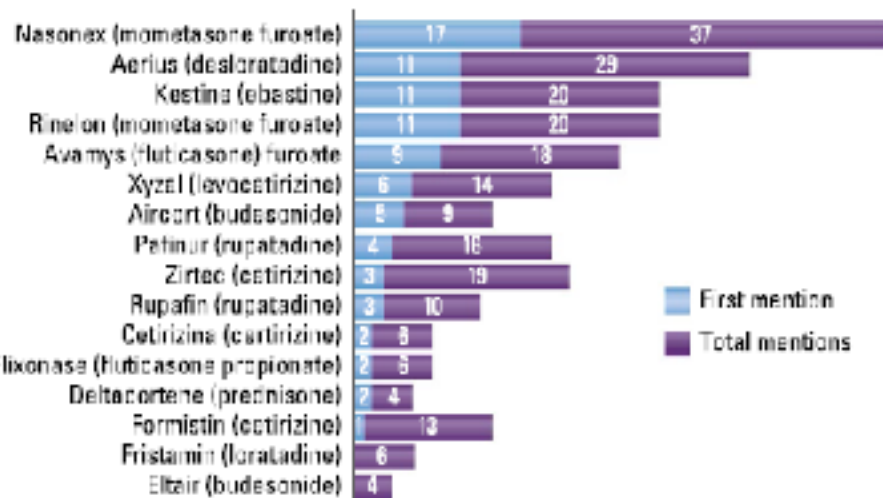


RESEARCH

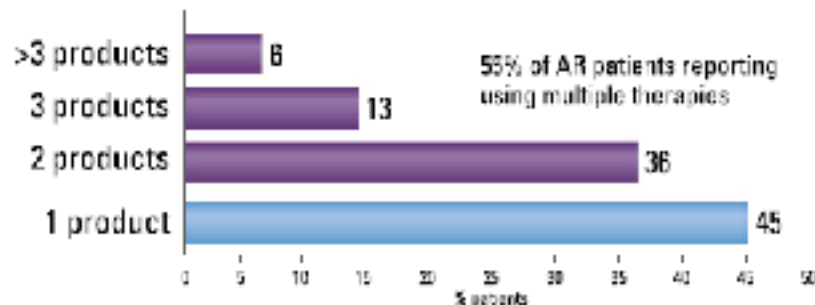
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## 360 degree perspective on allergic rhinitis management in Italy: a survey of GPs, pharmacists and patients

G. Walter Canonica<sup>1\*</sup>, Massimo Triggiani<sup>2</sup> and GianEnrico Senna<sup>3</sup>



**Fig. 2** Most frequent prescribing by GPs (% mentioning product in their 3 most frequently prescribed treatments). 'First mention' denotes percentage who mentioned it as the product they most frequently prescribe; 'other mentions' denotes percentage mentioning the product as being one of the three they prescribe most frequently



**Fig. 4** Proportion of patients using multiple therapies

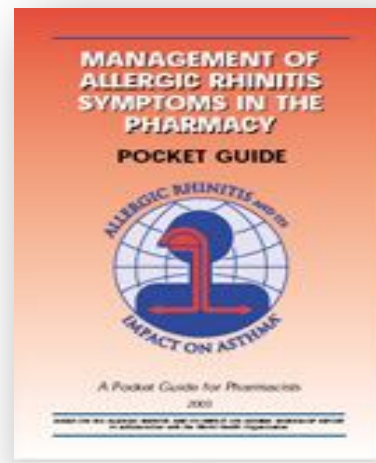
# COSA DOVREBBE CHIEDERE IL FARMACISTA PER EROGARE L' AUTOMEDICAZIONE?



- Ci sono i sintomi tipici di rinite allergica?
- Ci sono sintomi atipici? \*
- È presente una stagionalità? Familiari allergici?
- E presente anche congiuntivite?
- Sono presenti sintomi sospetti per asma? \*
- Il trattamento sintomatico funziona? \*\*

\* Inviare al medico.

\*\* Se no entro 2 settimane inviare al medico



# COVID-19 e RINITE (vedi appendice)



ORIGINAL ARTICLE  
Rhinitis, Sinusitis, and Upper Airway Disease

Allergy **WILEY**

## Differentiation of COVID-19 signs and symptoms from allergic rhinitis and common cold: An ARIA-EAACI-GA<sup>2</sup>LEN consensus

Jan Hagemann<sup>1</sup> | Gabriella L. Onorato<sup>2</sup> | Marek Jutel<sup>3</sup> | Cezmi A. Akdis<sup>4</sup> | Ioana Apache<sup>5</sup> | Torster Zuberbier<sup>6</sup> | Wienczysława Czarlewski<sup>7</sup> | Joaquim Mullol<sup>8</sup> | Anna Bedbrook<sup>9,7</sup> | Claus Bachert<sup>10,11,12,13</sup> | Kati S. Benninger<sup>14</sup> | Karl-Christian Bergmann<sup>15</sup> | Fulvio Braido<sup>16</sup> | Paulo Camargos<sup>17</sup> | Luis Caraballo<sup>18,19</sup> | Victoria Cardona<sup>20</sup> | Thomas Casale<sup>20</sup> | Lorenzo Cecchi<sup>21</sup> | Tomas Chivato<sup>22</sup> | Derek K. Chu<sup>23</sup> | Cemal Cingi<sup>24</sup> | Jaime Correia-de-Sousa<sup>25,26,27</sup> | Stefano del Giacco<sup>28</sup> | Dejan Dolic<sup>29</sup> | Mark Dykewicz<sup>30</sup> | Motohiro Ebisawa<sup>31</sup> | Yehia El-Gamal<sup>32</sup> | Regina Emuzyte<sup>33</sup> | Jean-Luc Fauquet<sup>34</sup> | Alessandro Floch<sup>35</sup> | Wytke J. Fokkens<sup>36,37</sup> | Joao A. Fonseca<sup>38,39</sup> | Bilun Gemicicoglu<sup>40</sup> | René-Maximiliano Gomez<sup>41</sup> | Maía Gotua<sup>42</sup> | Tari Haahela<sup>43</sup> | Edvard Hamelmann<sup>44</sup> | Tomohisa Inuma<sup>45</sup> | Juan Carlos Ivancevich<sup>46</sup> | Ewa Jassem<sup>47</sup> | Omer Kalayci<sup>48</sup> | Przemysław Kardas<sup>49</sup> | Musa Khaibov<sup>50</sup> | Piotr Kuna<sup>51</sup> | Videta Kvedariene<sup>52</sup> | Desirée E. Larenas-Linnemann<sup>53</sup> | Brian Lipworth<sup>54</sup> | Michael Makris<sup>55</sup> | Jorge F. Masero<sup>56</sup> | Neven Miculinic<sup>57</sup> | Florin Mihaltan<sup>58</sup> | Yousser Mohammad<sup>59</sup> | Stephen Montefort<sup>60</sup> | Mario Morales-Almela<sup>61</sup> | Ralph Mösges<sup>62</sup> | Robert Naclerio<sup>63</sup> | Hugo Neffen<sup>64</sup> | Marek Niedoszytko<sup>65</sup> | Robyn E. O'Hehir<sup>66,67</sup> | Ken Ohya<sup>68</sup> | Yoshitaka Okamoto<sup>69</sup> | Kim Okubo<sup>70</sup> | Petr Panzner<sup>70</sup> | Nikolaos G. Papadopoulos<sup>71</sup> | Giovanni Passalacqua<sup>72</sup> | Vincenzo Patella<sup>73</sup> | Ana Pereira<sup>74,75,76</sup> | Oliver Pfaff<sup>77</sup> | Davor Plavec<sup>78</sup> | Todor A. Popov<sup>79</sup> | Emmanuel R. Prokopakis<sup>80</sup> | Francesca Puggioni<sup>81</sup> | Filip Radborski<sup>82</sup> | Jere Reijula<sup>83</sup> | Frederice S. Regateiro<sup>84</sup> | Sietze Reitsma<sup>85</sup> | Antonino Romano<sup>86,87</sup> | Nelson Rosario<sup>88</sup> | Menachem Rottem<sup>89</sup> | Dermot Ryan<sup>90</sup> | Boleslaw Samolinski<sup>91</sup> | Jaquin Sastre<sup>92</sup> | Dirceu Solé<sup>92</sup> | Milan Sova<sup>93</sup> | Cristiano Stellato<sup>94</sup> | Charlotte Suppli-Ullrik<sup>95</sup> | Ioanna Tsiligianni<sup>96</sup> | Antonio Valero<sup>97</sup> | Arunas Valiulis<sup>98,99</sup> | Erkki Valovirta<sup>100</sup> | Tuula Vasankari<sup>101,102</sup> | Maria Teresa Ventura<sup>103</sup> | Dana Wallace<sup>104</sup> | De Yan Wang<sup>104</sup> | Stijn Williams<sup>97</sup> | Arzu Yorgancıoğlu<sup>106</sup> | Osman M. Yusuf<sup>107</sup> | Mario Zernotti<sup>108</sup> | Jean Bousquet<sup>25,109</sup>

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112 | J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. | www.jacionline.com

No.	Symptom	Disagree (≤6)		Agree (>6)		Missing/invalid answer	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
<i>n</i> = 87							
1	Runny nose (anterior rhinorrhea)	12	13.8	62	71.3	13	14.9
2	Sneezing	3	3.4	72	82.8	12	13.8
3	Stuffy nose	8	9.2	68	78.2	11	12.6
4	Nasal pruritus	7	8.0	69	79.3	11	12.6
5	Nasal pain	11	16.1	61	70.1	12	13.8
6	Ocular itch	5	5.7	70	80.5	12	13.8
7	Ocular pain	16	18.4	60	69.0	11	12.6
8	Ocular redness	13	14.9	62	71.3	12	13.8
9	≥3 Nasal symptoms	7	8.0	65	74.7	15	17.2
10	Smell dysfunction	8	9.2	67	77.0	12	13.8
11	Taste dysfunction	2	2.3	73	83.9	12	13.8
12	Dyspnea	5	5.7	67	77.0	15	17.2
13	Cough	4	4.6	69	79.3	14	16.1
14	Wheezing	7	8.0	64	73.6	16	18.4
15	Sore throat	8	9.2	67	77.0	12	13.8
	Mean		9.1		76.3		14.6

# Mobile (m)-health : l'avvento delle Apps



## European Summit on the Prevention and Self-Management of Chronic Respiratory Diseases: report of the European Union Parliament Summit (29 March 2017)

Peter W. Hellings<sup>1</sup>, David Borell<sup>2</sup>, Sirpa Pietikainen<sup>3</sup>, Ioana Agache<sup>4</sup>, Cezi Mi Ado<sup>5</sup>, Claus Bachert<sup>6</sup>, Michael Bewick<sup>7</sup>, Ina Botjes<sup>8</sup>, Jannis Constantinidis<sup>9</sup>, Wytse Folkers<sup>10</sup>, Tari Raastela<sup>11</sup>, Claire Hopkins<sup>12</sup>, Markelona Warke<sup>13</sup>, Guy Azzis<sup>14</sup>, Valérie Lund<sup>15</sup>, Antonella Muraro<sup>16</sup>, Benoît Pugin<sup>17</sup>, Ewen Smy<sup>18,19</sup>, David Somekh<sup>20</sup>, Sir Sjögarne<sup>21</sup>, Arunas Valiulis<sup>22,23</sup>, Erika Valovirta<sup>24</sup> and Jean Bousquet<sup>25,26</sup>



## mySinusitisCoach: a EUFOREA mobile application



### Patient Educational Platform



Fig. 1. EUFOREA mySinusitisCoach

## Clin Transl Allergy. 2017; 7: 49.

MASK-rhinitis (MACVIA-ARIA Sentinel Network for allergic rhinitis) è un sistema centrato sul paziente, che usa tecnologie informatiche e di comunicazione (ICT) per uno strumento di monitoraggio e di decisione clinica (CDSS) in base ai sintomi. Tale sistema ha l'aspetto di un'App che consente la registrazione quotidiana dei sintomi, del controllo e del trattamento della RA

- In case of continued high scores the feedback message will display an appropriate message in red type and a warning icon will mark the graph
- Prompts users to discuss their diary data with their health care provider



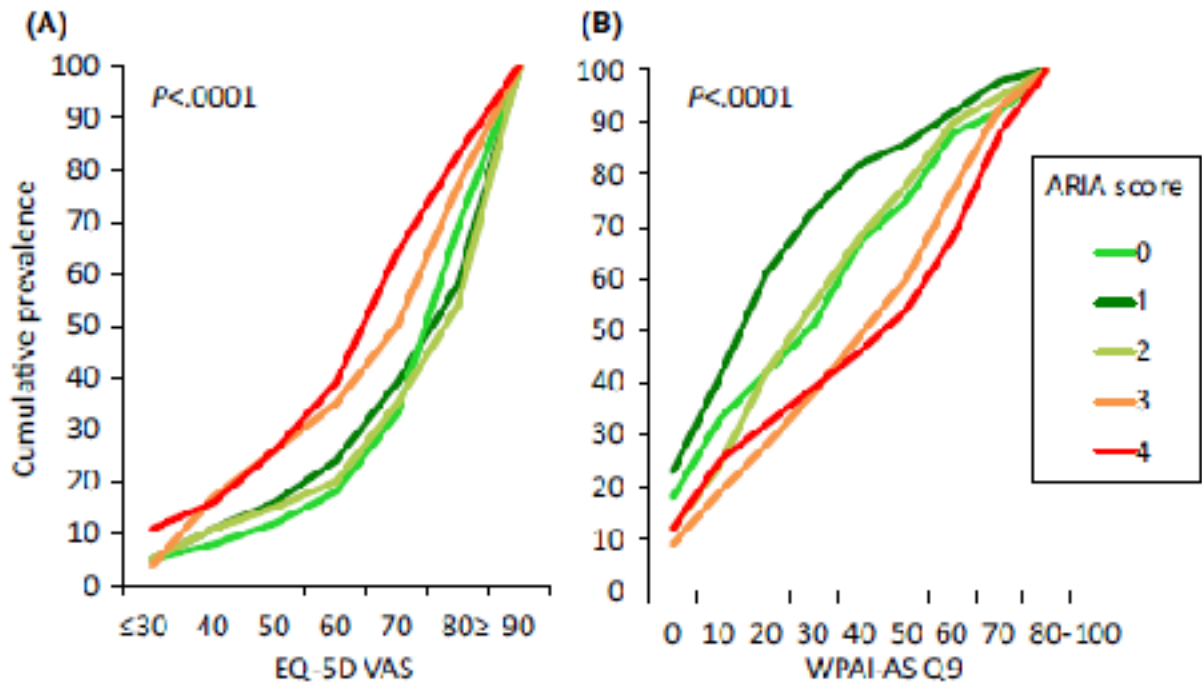
Aim: get to 'green' and stay there



# Mobile (m)-health : l'avvento delle Apps



The Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma (ARIA) score of allergic rhinitis using mobile technology correlates with quality of life: The MASK study



**FIGURE 1** Repartition of users depending on EuroQuol (EQ-5D) visual analogue scale (A) and Work Productivity and Activity Impairment in allergy (WPAI-AS) Q9 (B)



Haffler et al. Clin Mol Allergy (2015) 12:27  
DOI 10.1186/s12948-015-0034-8

CLINICAL AND  
MOLECULAR ALLERGY

RESEARCH

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## Choosing wisely in Allergology: a Slow Medicine approach to the discipline promoted by the Italian Society of Allergy, Asthma and Clinical Immunology (SIAAIC)

Enrico Haffler<sup>1\*</sup>, Massimo Landi<sup>2</sup>, Silvana Quadri<sup>3,6</sup>, Cristoforo Incorvaia<sup>4</sup>, Stefano Fizzimenti<sup>5</sup>, Sandra Venero<sup>6</sup>, Nunzio Crimi<sup>1</sup>, Giovanni Rollè<sup>7</sup> and Giorgio Walter Canonica<sup>8</sup>

### Table 1 The list of Identified 5 most inappropriate allergological procedures

- Do not perform allergy tests for drugs (including anesthetics) and/or foods when there are neither clinical history nor symptoms suggestive of hypersensitivity reactions
- Do not perform the so-called "food intolerance tests" (apart from those which are validated for suspect celiac disease or lactose enzymatic intolerance)
- Do not perform serological allergy tests (i.e. total IgE, specific IgE, component-resolved diagnosis) as first-line tests or as "screening" of inhalant & food immediate hypersensitivity assays
- Do not treat patients sensitized to allergens or aptens if there is not a clear correlation between exposure to that specific allergen/apten and symptoms suggestive of allergic reaction. This recommendation is particularly strong for allergen immunotherapy and elimination diets
- Do not diagnose asthma without having performed lung function tests (including bronchodilating test and/or bronchial challenge)



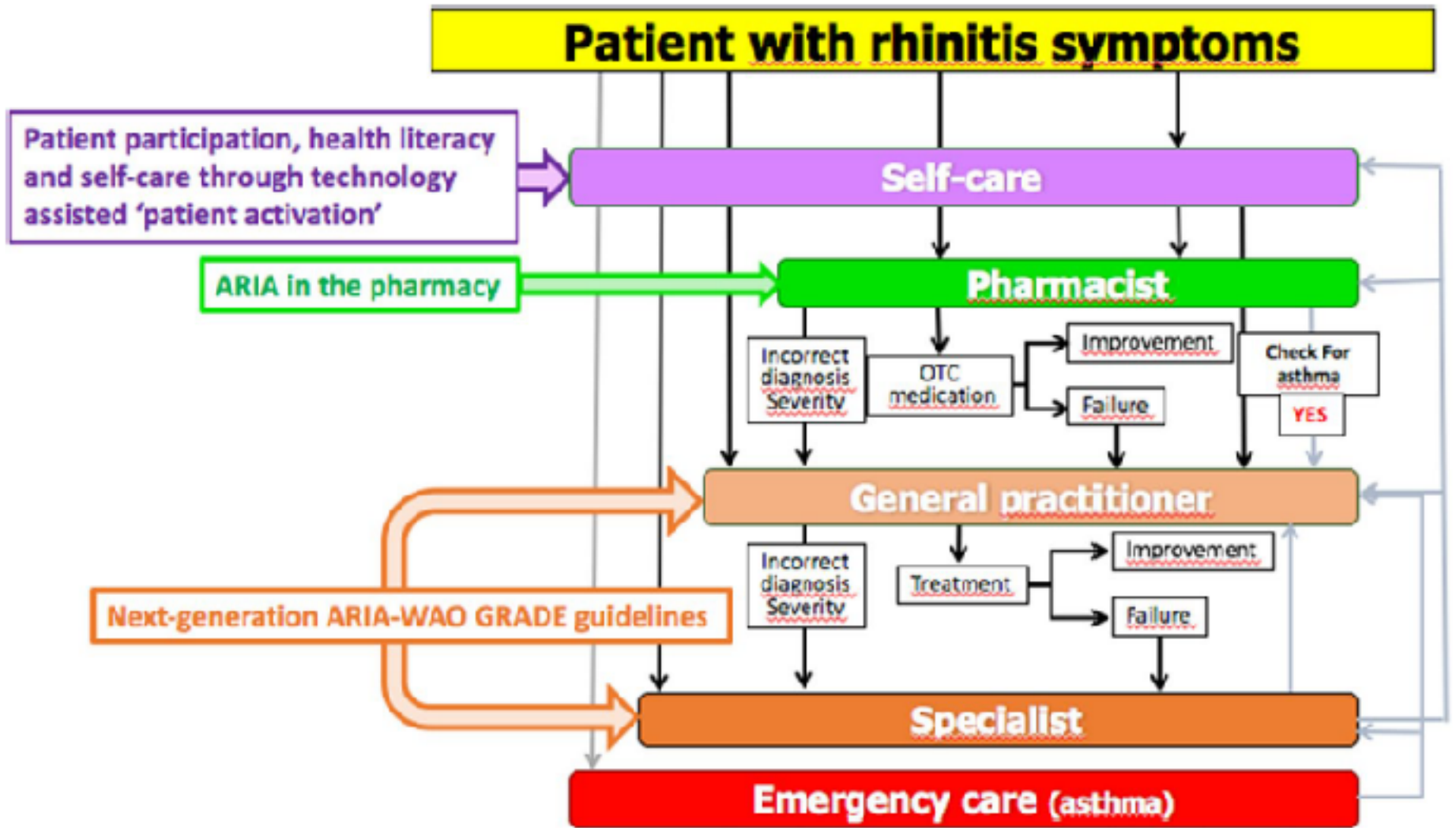
## Beyond the "Choosing wisely": a possible attempt



Roberto Bernardini<sup>1†</sup>, Giampaolo Ricci<sup>2†</sup>, Francesca Clorini<sup>3</sup>, Flavio Civitelli<sup>4</sup>, Luciana Indinnimeo<sup>5</sup>,  
Domenico Minasi<sup>6</sup>, Luigi Torrecclano<sup>6</sup> and Maria Duse<sup>4</sup>

*Bernardini et al.,  
Italian Journal of  
Pediatrics  
(2016) 42:55*

- 1) Non controindicare le vaccinazioni di routine in caso di presenza di allergie
- 2) Non eseguire sempre test allergologici nei bambini con orticaria acuta senza aver prima fatto una corretta anamnesi allergologica
- 3) Non prescrivere mucolitici nei bambini con asma bronchiale
- 4) Non prescrivere test immunologici di routine nei bambini con infezioni respiratorie ricorrenti
- 5) Non escludere un alimento dalla dieta solo perché tale alimento è positivo al prick test e/o alla ricerca delle IgE specifiche



# Approccio generale



ARIA digital anamorphosis: Digital transformation of health and care in airway diseases from research to practice

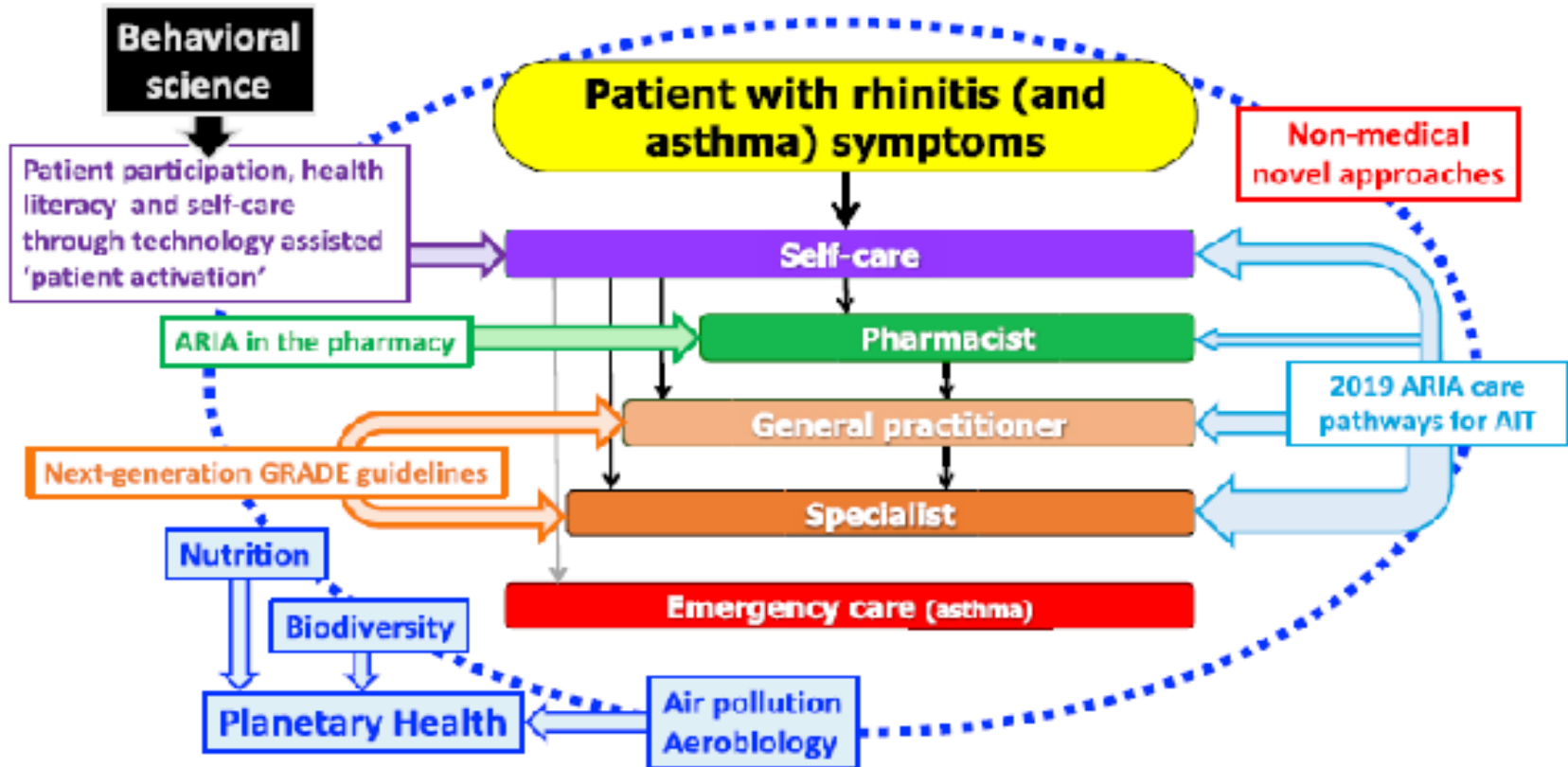


FIGURE 2 Next-generation ARIA care pathways. AIT: allergen immunotherapy (adapted from ref.14)

(Bousquet et al., Allergy,2021)